

DAILY REPORT

PRIS

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FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON PINOCHET ATTACK

PY090314 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0145 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (TELAM) -- Regarding the 7 September attack in Santiago against President Augusto Pinochet, the Argentine government has reiterated its deep conviction that only peace and justice will do away with the scourge of terrorism and violence that is shaking the world.

The Argentine foreign ministry tonight released a communique on the incident. Following is the text:

In view of the dramatic events that the sister Republic of Chile is experiencing, the foreign ministry has the duty to express that it laments the death of that country's officials on 7 September during the attack on the Chilean president.

The Argentine government reiterates its deep conviction that only peace and justice will do away with the scourge of terrorism and violence that is shaking the world today. It also expresses its wishes that the sister Republic of Chile will find tolerance the best tool to overcome these difficult times.

REPORT ON SAFETY CONDITIONS AT NUCLEAR PLANT

PY061650 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Sep 86 p 10

[By Flavio Tavares from Buenos Aires]

[Text] A secret report prepared by a control team of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], which came to light yesterday in Buenos Aires, reveals that current safety conditions are precarious at Atucha I, Argentina's oldest nuclear plant.

Located 100 kilometers to the northeast of Buenos Aires and built using the German technology of the Kraft Werk Union company (technology similar to that of the Angra I nuclear plant), Atucha I has been operating since 1974, but recently has slipped dangerously into disrepair. In less than 2 years the nuclear plant has experienced three serious accidents that have been kept quiet by the Argentine Government: The first accident occurred on 12 November 1984 when the failure of the cooling pumps' electronic temperature sensor caused the plant to shut down; the second, on 4 July 1985 was caused by a malfunction in a valve; and the third, on 17 September 1985, when pressure in "the primary system" dropped dangerously because the malfunction of an electronic control caused a valve to open.

The report, prepared by the Advisory Council for Nuclear Central Licensing and signed by physicist Adolfo Touzet, briefly refers to those "operational incidents" and, throughout its 15 pages, it carefully details scores of other failures in the security system.

The report reads: "The most serious problem stems from the difficulty in obtaining replacement parts, thus impeding preventive maintenance. This situation, compounded by the suspension of programmed shutdowns for inspection, maintenance, and of worn out elements, has caused a progressive deterioration of the installation."

The report also criticizes the shortage of specialized personnel, pointing out that "in recent years, many of the most qualified and experienced personnel have gone to other duties and no adequate replacements have been provided."

Courses to train nuclear plant personnel "were discontinued 5 years ago and an effort to resume them was suspended." In addition, the report enumerates other fundamental flaws:

- 1) The engineering group has personnel exclusively for routine work, and it cannot find solutions to the existing situation.
- 2) The two quality control technicians have been transferred to other duties without being replaced.
- 3) The currently small technical staff cannot cope with emergency situations in case of operational incidents.
- 4) Under these conditions it is difficult to review and update operations or even to analyze the results of the "test plan" or to check on the performance of the components "in order to establish the reliability of operations."
- 5) The electronic modules and components of the plant's control system belong to an obsolete generation that has been superseded, thus "calling for special maintenance."

The report says that serious trouble was detected in June 1985 when fuel elements were found to have been damaged. A high reading on the monitors sounded an alert, and one of the "damaged fuel elements" was identified "only by the difficult job of sliding it back into its respective channel."

After enumerating the failures at a plant in Belgium in 1983, the report says that a similar accident occurred in Atucha I, "where there have been problems in assembling the seals on the main pumps." This seems to refer to the cooling system of the Argentine plant.

The CNEA yesterday confirmed the authenticity of the report, which was published by the newspaper AMBITO FINANCIERO. Before noting that "the level of safety requirements at the plant is one of the highest in the world," an official CNEA communique stressed that "the report is valuable only as a basis for studies by the "Advisory Council," which will issue the final conclusions."

The Advisory Council for Nuclear Central Licensing has been inactive at least since last March. Since then it has not said a word about the safety problems and risks in Argentina's oldest nuclear plant, which has a generating capacity of 320 mw and supplies electricity to part of Buenos Aires.

The report stresses that the plant's current operation "does not comply with established norms."

CNEA President Alberto Constantini said, however, that there is no reason for alarm: "The safety conditions continue to be good and the plant is operating normally."

CNEA Chief Denies Safety Risk

PY061224 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] (NA) -- The head of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) Alberto Constantini yesterday denied there was any danger regarding security conditions in the Atucha I nuclear power plant, adding that work under way there would not be paralyzed.

He was replying to a report issued by the Advisory Council for the Licensing of Nuclear Installations (CALIN), one of the departments of his commission, which said security conditions at the Atucha I plant were not up to normal requirements.

Constantini said the report was issued by mistake and insisted that "we can give assurances that the Atucha I plant is operating under total security and we are determined to fully meet all security norms even though, as has been characteristic in Argentina, they be excessive as regards reality."

He added that it was necessary to clarify this because of the psychosis sparked by the accident at the Chernobyl plant in the Soviet Union.

"We have spent in Argentina two thousand dollars per kilowatt against two hundred spent by Russia, because we want to have greater security and -- that security -- we're going to preserve it," he said.

New Plant Possible in Chaco

PY070345 Buenos Aires TIEMPO ARGENTINO in Spanish 3 Sep 86 p 16

[By TIEMPO ARGENTINO correspondent in Resistencia Reynaldo Martinez]

[Excerpt] Alberto Constantini, chairman of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] has said it is possible that a nuclear power plant will be built in the Argentine northeast, specifically in Chaco Province, because "the type and cost of the fourth and fifth Argentine nuclear plants are currently under study." He stated that once this stage is over, feasibility and site studies will be conducted.

Constantini went on to say that "Chaco Province is appropriate because nuclear plants require areas free of seismic activity that have an abundance of water available, conditions that are fully met by that province." He added that CNEA's policy is to "gradually decentralize from the Federal Capital not only the nuclear power plants but also other activities and to distribute them among the provinces."

Constantini was participating in the First Congress on Nuclear Energy to be held in Resistencia, and he has signed an agreement with Chaco Governor Florencio Tenev "to promote the use, development and application of radioisotope techniques in the fields of medicine, biology, drug production, agriculture, livestock, renewable and nonrenewable resources, industry and physical and chemical nutrition." [passage omitted]

RECTOR RELEASED; UNIVERSITY ACTIVITY NORMAL

PY052112 La Paz Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The members of the Bolivian University Executive Committee, CUB, met today with President Victor Paz Estenssoro. In answer to the demands of CUB authorities, the government offered guarantees that university students will be released and that universities throughout the country can operate normally. CUB Executive Secretary Alfonso (Villareque) discussed this:

[Begin Villareque recording] The CUB has met with the president to express the deep concern of its members over the raids carried out against the houses of some university authorities, and over the arrest of three university rectors and student leaders.

In this regard, the president has promised us to immediately release all the university officials who were arrested, and who live in La Paz.

Moreover, the president has told us that as of today the Bolivian university system enjoys all legal and constitutional guarantees for its normal academic activities.

We have asked the president to have the government repair Channel 13, which belongs to the San Andres University. In this regard, he and the interior minister have committed themselves to carrying out an investigation and identifying the group responsible for this damage and undertaking the proper action. [end recording]

Villareque told reporters that the Cochabamba rector has been released and that he has resumed his activities. He said promises that the Potosi University rector will also be released were also made.

He also reasserted that universities throughout the country can carry out their normal activities.

MINISTRY SEEKS RESIGNATIONS OF PROSECUTORS

PY060255 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry has asked for the collective resignation of all public prosecutors in the city of La Paz. Minister Fernando Barthelemy confirmed that such a request has been made, but noted that the measure only responds to a need for administrative reorganization. He explained that his measure has nothing to do with the state of siege declared on 28 August, as the media have reported.

Minister Barthelemy also explained that the resignation request was made before the state of siege was declared. He then said that the prosecutor general of the republic is now evaluating the resignations to determine which ones will be accepted.

ATTACKERS KILL 3 SCIENTISTS; SPANIARD ESCAPES

PY070309 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0237 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 6 Sep (EFE) -- Three Bolivian scientists were killed and a Spaniard escaped unharmed in an armed attack presumably carried out either by drug traffickers or guerrillas.

According to initial reports, Spanish biologist Vicente Castello, who is carrying out scientific research in Bolivia, on 6 September went with professor Noel Kempff, Juan Cocamanidis, and Franklin Navarro to the Huanchaca Forest Reserve, some 700 km northeast of La Paz, in a "CP-1700" single-engine plane.

When the plane landed, a group of armed civilians started firing machineguns and killed the three Bolivians.

When the plane did not return as scheduled at noon yesterday, the Bolivian Air Force instituted a search. In the course of this search, Captain Mario Anez sighted the airplane that had apparently crashed somewhere in the Huanchaca Forestry Park, which encompasses 550,000 hectares. Captain Anez landed on the small airstrip in the park.

There, Captain Anez found only the Spanish scientist, who was hiding. Anez managed to pick him up amid shots that did not damage the rescue craft.

Vicente Castello is one of eight Spanish biologists who are working at the park. Unofficial sources indicated that military forces might be sent to Velasco Province, Santa Cruz District, 900 km east of La Paz, to capture the armed civilians, either drug traffickers or guerrillas, who perpetrated the attack.

CHILE GUARANTEES CONGRESSMEN'S SAFETY

PY090142 Paris AFP in Spanish 2353 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 8 Sep (AFP) — The Brazilian Foreign Ministry (Itamaraty) today revealed that the Chilean Government has guaranteed the safety of the Brazilian Congressmen who plan to travel to Santiago to accompany Chilean exiles.

On 9 September Senators Severo Gomez and Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Brazilian deputies, and deputies from other Latin American countries will travel to Santiago in the company of the widow and daughter of former President Salvador Allende.

Minister Rui Nogueira, Itamaraty's spokesman, has stated that on 5 September, Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle and Chilean Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia informed Jorge Ribeiro, Brazilian ambassador to Santiago, that the safety of the Brazilian congressmen was guaranteed.

In May, a group of Brazilian congressmen was surrounded and mistreated by the Chilean police at a Santiago hotel, where they were participating in a symposium.

The group of Brazilian and Chilean exiles will fly from Buenos Aires to Santiago on 9 September on board Aerolineas Argentinas flight 204. They will be met at the airport by Gilda Guimaraes, the Brazilian Charge d'Affaires, since Ambassador Ribeiro has been in Brazil since last weekend.

Nogueira also stated that when Itamaraty learned of the plan of the members of an absolutely independent branch of government, it was decided that Itamaraty need not take any steps. Moreover, after Senator Gomez contacted Itamaraty at the beginning of the week to report on the trip, the Foreign Ministry on its own initiative decided to request that the safety of the Brazilian congressmen be guaranteed, Nogueira emphasized. Minister Garcia refused to grant this guarantee when the congressman made the trip in May.

Nogueira also stressed that Itamaraty has obtained the absolute and specific guarantee of the Chilean authorities that the Brazilian congressmen have nothing to fear. The spokesman made it clear that the guarantee had only been requested for the Brazilian congressmen.

He also stated that the ambassador was called to Brasilia for service reasons. These reasons include the ambassador's information on the current situation in Chile. Nogueira said that this is indicative of the Brazilian Government's concern in wanting to be appropriately informed.

When asked about the 7 September attack against the head of the Chilean regime, Augusto Pinochet, in Santiago, the spokesman said: I know of no steps to be taken by the Brazilian Government in this respect. Last week during a press conference given for foreign correspondents Ambassador Rubens Ricupero, President Jose Sarney's International Affairs adviser said that Brazil does not interfere in the internal affairs of Chile. Ricupero stressed that Brazil prefers democracy, but that each country has its own time frame and path through which to achieve it.

AFTERMATH OF PINOCHET ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT

Pinochet Assesses Results

PY081626 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 1512 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Live coverage of President General Augusto Pinochet's arrival at La Moneda Palace on 8 September, following the attempt on his life]

[Text] The president is now heading toward his office on the second floor. We will try to talk with President Pinochet.

[Reporter] Mr President, this is Chilean television live. We know that you just visited the hospitals to see the injured personnel.

[Pinochet] My first concern has been for the injured personnel and their families. I have just been visiting them at the Military Hospital and the Carabineros Hospital. I want to say that I am pleased to tell you that only one case is very serious; the others can be successfully treated. [applause]

[Reporter] Mr President, you have on many occasions pointed out that Chile is enduring a true war between democracy and Marxism.

[Pinochet] I repeat and stress that this is so. We are at war, a war between democracy and chaos. Either we accept the chaos promoted by that bunch of degenerate politicians -- I have no other words with which to describe them -- or we support the government, which is seeking democracy. Now I repeat: this is war, with all the rules of war. You should have seen the large quantity of military materiel used yesterday: bazookas, LAW's [Light Antitank Weapons], machineguns, rifles, etc. This means that those people are well armed, and what worries me most is that some people have not yet realized the danger in which we are living.

[Reporter] What can you tell us, Mr President, at this time when you can identify the difference in attitude of those assailants with that of these people who are standing at the entrance and the inner yard of La Moneda Palace?

[Pinochet] I can say that the government has sufficient support to lead the way.

[Reporter] Will there be new measures? [voice trails off]

[Pinochet] I do not want to announce any measures, because announcements do not help. You will see the measures with your own eyes!

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr President.

Promises 'Drastic Measures'

PY081848 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President Pinochet has said here in La Moneda Palace that the government war against extremism will indeed start now. At the same time, he said that drastic measures will be taken against those who promote violence in the country.

He made this statement in his office when receiving the greetings of his former fellow students at the military school, who asserted their solidarity with him following yesterday's attack as he was returning to Santiago.

The president stressed the situation will now be taken in hand in the proper way and that, unless measures are taken in time, the communists will win in the long run, and the country cannot allow that.

Pinochet: Situation 'Grave'

PY082005 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Announcer-introduced clip from Diego Portales Building showing President Augusto Pinochet receiving junta members and Armed Forces generals]

[Text] The chief of state received today the support of members of the Government Junta and the Army in view of the criminal terrorist attempt on his life Sunday afternoon.

Members of the Government Junta reported first to the working office of the nation's president where they pledged their unrestricted loyalty and support. Later, President Pinochet received the complete corps of 8 Army generals, headed by deputy commander in chief of the Army, Lieutenant General Santiago Sinclair, who, acting as the group's spokesman, made this statement:

The Army of Chile, represented by these generals, has come to express to you their complete support after yesterday's cowardly attempt on your life -- an action that not only cost the life of four soldiers, and a Carabineros member, but also wounded nine other people. Mistaken are those who believe that by eliminating the nation's president and our commander in chief, the leader of Chile, they can consummate their despicable intention of putting the fatherland under the Marxist tyranny. Wrong also are those who believe that the unequal conditions of the struggle can discourage us; those who believe that we are intimidated by the fact that some who call themselves our allies demonstrate a lukewarm and undecisive attitude toward the aggression on the fatherland. The Army today tells them that as long as a single soldier stands on his feet, that soldier, just as he did in La Concepcion in the face of much adversity, will fulfill his duty.

My general, the sacred figure of our commander in chief was the victim of an attack, which the Army repudiates, condemns, and will not forgive. The Army, just as you did, unsheathed its sword, and the brightness of that sword will serve to beckon all Chileans to unity in defense of their fatherland.

My general, we can sense that Chile as a whole has stood up, willing to defend that freedom you gained for us on 11 September 1973, thus to demonstrate to the world that Chile will be free for eternity. Thank you, my general.

[Pinochet] I thank you for the gesture you have made in coming to my office to congratulate me and to express your support at a moment that is very difficult for me. We have lost some personnel: four people who came to my defense, as well as a Carabinero, and eight or nine wounded, some quite seriously. Thanks to them, I am alive. I could not believe that I would survive an attack in which so much firepower was concentrated on a vehicle. You can see what happened to that vehicle.

We are at war, gentlemen, since the time we assumed the government. Everyone must understand we are at war. I have been saying this since 11 September 1973. People do not believe me. Marxism has never rested and it will continue to fight and operate in Chile. However, it knows that the only organization that can stand in its way is the Armed Forces, the loyal and well-trained Armed Forces. The Marxists know this perfectly well. This is why they have tried to undermine the institutions, the officers, the commanders. They have tried to do this in every way, because they find themselves in front of this wall that stops their advance.

Gentlemen, the present situation is grave, and we must be ready for the greatest sacrifice. Personally, I am willing to lay down my life -- I have told you this many times. You can see that I am not trembling, not afraid, not even in fear of something. I am willing to lay down my life for the freedom of my country. Should we act in any other way, we will lose our freedom and we will be harnessed to the Russian cart, transforming us into another colony in Latin America.

I appreciate the gesture you have made today, and thank you very much, gentlemen.

Prime Suspect Identified

PY090132 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Relay from Government House]

[Text] Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra has identified Cesar Bunster Aristeas as the most wanted person in relation to yesterday's attack on the president of the Republic and his escorts in Santiago on the road between El Melocoton and Santiago.

Just a few minutes ago, the minister released detailed information on this subject, indicating that according to the investigation that is being carried out, Bunster rented the premises at 235 (?La Obra) Street, Las Vertientes District, as well as the Nissan Bluebird used in the ambush against the chief of state.

[Words indistinct] entered the country from Mexico on 22 March 1986 and was able to rent the property by showing a certificate of the Canadian Embassy that accredited him as an employee of that diplomatic mission.

Bunster is the son of Alvaro Bunster Briceno, a former Chilean ambassador to Great Britain during the government of Salvador Allende. At this time, Bunster is one of the most wanted persons in the case of the ambush against the president.

We can also report that highly reliable sources at Government House tonight confirmed the detention of three French priests, two U.S. clergymen, and a Chilean, who were detained and charged with having -- among other things -- assaulted Carabineros and manipulating explosives with the intention of overthrowing the government. According to the sources, the situation of these persons will be resolved within the next few days.

Two Terrorists Killed

PY081320 Santiago Radio Minería in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] According to unconfirmed reports gathered at the scene of the attack against President Pinochet, two members of the extremist commando were killed. The group numbered about 30 terrorists, who used several cars and a trailer home.

Party Leaders Condemn Attack

PY082214 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Relay from Government House by Eliana Henriquez]

[Excerpt] Sergio Molina and Jose Luis Zabala, the coordinators of the National Accord for Transition Toward Democracy, today visited the interior minister to express their total condemnation of the attack against the presidential motorcade. Molina and Zabala met with Interior Ministry Cabinet Head Fernando Canas, because the minister was busy.

After the meeting, Molina said they conveyed condolences to the relatives of the victims adding they also voiced concern about the arrest of Democratic Alliance leader Ricardo Lagos, who is also a Socialist Party leader. The Socialist Party is a member of the National Accord. He said:

We believe we should now do our best in our quest for reconciliation and accord, to avoid any further violent incidents, particularly serious incidents like the attack against the presidential motorcade.

Molina stressed that the democratic parties have quite clearly condemned violence and, consequently, such actions should not affect their activities or alliances. I believe this situation should encourage us all to find a wise, reasonable, negotiated settlement in which everyone's opinions should be heard, he said. Molina stressed that an accord should be achieved because the current wave of violence cannot continue to rule the country.

For his part, Andres Allamand, National Union Leader, as well as other leaders of his sector have also told the interior minister that they strongly condemn the attack. Allamand stressed they told the minister that the democratic sectors must morally and politically isolate those groups which are supporting, sheltering, protecting and, in one way or another, justifying those who promote violence. We told him from our viewpoint, the unprecedented incidents of this type, no matter how serious, should neither interrupt nor delay the institutionalization process, because that is precisely the objective of those who promote violence, Allamand remarked.

Allamand concluded by saying that they talked to the minister not because they feel the government or someone in particular has been challenged, but because they feel it is the country, its integrity, and its democratic future which are at stake. [passage omitted]

Opposition Leaders Arrested

PY081229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1209 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Reliable sources have reported that between 15 and 20 Chilean opposition leaders have been arrested in Santiago today in the wake of the attempted assassination of President Augusto Pinochet and the subsequent implementation of a state of siege throughout the country.

The list of arrested persons included: socialists Ricardo Lagos and German Correa; journalist Jose Carrasco; and, 15 members of the labor union and neighborhood organizations.

According to his wife, Lagos -- who belongs to the moderate Democratic Alliance -- was arrested early this morning. Correa is the president of the left-wing opposition MDP (Popular Democratic Movement). Journalist Carrasco is an editor of the magazine ANALISIS, which is strongly critical of the military government.

Chilean Human Rights Commission sources have reported most of the other detainees are members of labor unions or neighborhood organizations. All the arrests were made in the predawn hours of the morning, a few hours after an armed attack on Pinochet, who was wounded slightly in one hand. Six presidential bodyguards died in the attack claimed by the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, which the government believes to be the armed branch of the Communist Party.

Communist Party Leader Arrested

PY091121 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0503 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Architect Patricio Hales, a leader of the Chilean Communist Party, tonight was arrested by investigative police officers. The architect's brother, Jaime Hales a lawyer and Christian Democrat, reported the arrest to EFE, adding the arrest took place shortly before midnight yesterday.

The lawyer said: "The officers stated they belong to the investigative police and explained they were going to arrest Patricio in compliance with an Interior Ministry warrant that they did not display."

Jaime Hales stated that, "their attitude was respectful," and adding, "they are taking him to the headquarters of the investigative police." He also explained that Patricio Hales was about to travel abroad because he had been invited to lecture at a conference of the European Parliament scheduled for next weekend. [passage omitted]

French Priests Arrested

PY082239 Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Three French priests were arrested today in Santiago during raids conducted by military personnel and policemen after the state of siege was declared, Catholic Church sources have reported.

Fathers Pierre Dubois, Daniel Caruette, and Jaime Lancelot were arrested by government agents in the workers district of La Victoria neighborhood, south of Santiago.

It was learned that a delegation of the French National Assembly, which is now in Santiago, including deputies Jean-Marie Daillet and Guy Vadepiet, was informed about the incident and immediately began negotiations to have the clergymen released.

We are angry at the news and we will do our utmost to have them freed, said Daillet, who represents the Union for French Democracy (UDF). Daillet arrived in Chile last Wednesday along with Deputy Vadepiet, from the Socialist Party. Both congressmen requested a meeting with Interior Under Secretary Alberto Cardemil to learn the actual status of the three priests.

The arrests were made shortly after a house-to-house raid was conducted in the La Victoria neighborhood, where 35,000 -- mostly unemployed -- people are living. During the raids, military men -- with their faces painted black, and supported by armored trucks -- blocked the streets leading to La Victoria. The raids began early in the morning and continued into the afternoon.

Another French priest, Father Andre Jarlan died on 4 September 1984, in La Victoria, the target of police during a day of protest against the government of President Augusto Pinochet.

A state of siege was declared in Chile on Sunday after an attack was perpetrated against the presidential motorcade. General Pinochet escaped unharmed. The motorcade was attacked with rifles, bazookas, and grenades. Five policemen and military men died in the ambush while the head of state received a minor injury to his left hand.

Allende's Widow On Attack

PY082259 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Sep (NA) -- Hortensia Bussi de Allende, the widow of the last Chilean constitutional president, President Salvador Allende; Luis Guastavino, the Chilean Communist Party member exiled in Argentina; and, Argentine Radical Legislator Guillermo Sarquis today questioned the veracity of the official report about an unsuccessful attack against President Augusto Pinochet in which six of his guards died.

Hortensia Bussi, who last night arrived in Buenos Aires to participate in an act of solidarity with the Chilean people to be held in 11 September, declined to give an opinion on the attack saying that "much more information is still needed" on the event that occurred about 30 km from Santiago. Allende's widow indicated that she was "very much afraid over the repression that could be unleashed as a result of the state of siege."

Guastavino, member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee, stated the attack "should be proved" adding that it could be "an invention of the dictatorship just like the discovery of the alleged military arsenals of the Chilean armed opposition."

Guastavino called on the Armed Forces of his country "to take a manly attitude" to overthrow General Pinochet and also demanded "the unity of all sectors of the political opposition."

Radical Deputy Sarquis said in reference to the attack that "anything is possible." He added: "It could be a real attack as well as a trick, something which we were used to during the past military dictatorships -- maneuvers and actions to justify repressive reactions." Sarquis added the situation in Chile "is getting worse" and "is getting to an extreme situation which is not wanted." He went on to say, "the roads (toward democracy) are closing and the positions are getting more radical."

NETHERLANDS TO SUBMIT PROTEST NOTE ON STUDENTS

PY090309 Paris AFP in Spanish 0233 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (AFP) -- The Netherlands will submit a formal protest note to the Chilean Government of General Augusto Pinochet in view of the incident in which heavily armed agents today arrested four students who were riding in a car belonging to the Netherlands Embassy in Santiago.

After meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, Netherlands Charge D'Affaires Rens Christopher Aquarone said that my government will submit a protest note within the next few days.

The incident occurred after four Santiago University students arrived at the Netherlands Embassy to deliver a message in which they requested the mediation of the Netherlands to obtain the release of other university students who were arrested in the past few days.

When the youths were leaving the Embassy, Aquarone offered to personally take them in his car to the downtown area of Santiago. But according to a video tape broadcast tonight by the Catholic University television station, the car was intercepted by a commando unit made up of armed men who pointed their submachine guns toward the interior of the car. The video shows that the students were violently beaten by the police agents, one of whom climbed on top of the roof of the car carrying a gun.

They were under my protection, they were not armed, nor had they entered the embassy to request asylum, the charge d'affaires said. This official is the main representative at the Netherlands Embassy in Santiago, because the ambassador is not in Chile at this time.

Aquarone also rejected the idea that the students have any connection to the subversive commando that on 7 September attacked with automatic weapons, bazookas, and grenades the car in which President Augusto Pinochet was traveling. The president came out of the attack unharmed.

Foreign Minister Jaime de Valle has confirmed what was said during the meeting with the representative of The Hague Government and he said we will be expecting it, referring to the protest note.

The Chilean Student Confederation (CONFECH) has reported that the arrested students are: Victor Tapia Bello, Luis Alberto Figueroa Rojas, Jose Humberto Faundez Vasquez, and Alberto Figueroa Rojas, Jose Humberto Faundez Vasques, and Alberto Castillo Yungue. All of the are students at the University of Santiago.

Andrea Palma Among Arrested

PY090239 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Four political and student leaders who were arrested early this morning in their homes are being held in the Investigative Police headquarters.

They are: Ricardo Lagos, a leader of the Socialist Party which is a mbmber of the Democratic Alliance; German Correa and Rafael (Malotov), members of the Popular Democratic Movement; and university leader Andrea Palma. [passage omitted]

EDICT BANS LATIN REUTER PRESS AGENCY

PY082138 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2110 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] We are going to read an official communique: Edict No 2 of the Command of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

Considering: A. The Constitution of the Republic of Chile; B. Law 18,415; C. Government Decree 1,037 of 8 September 1986 of the Interior Ministry; D. Government Decree 26 of 8 September 1986 of the Interior Ministry; and considering:

The powers legally conferred upon me as commander of the State of Siege Zone, I resolve:

As of today, and until new orders are issued the information of the press agencies REUTER and Latin REUTER is hereby suspended.

Signed: Carlos Oretaga Vargas, Brigadier General, Commander of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

EDICT BANS OPPOSITION MAGAZINES, PAPER

PY081915 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 1825 GMT 8 Sep 86

["Text" of edict "just released" by the Emergency Zone Command]

[Text] Edict No 1 of the Command of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

Considering: A. The Constitution of the Republic of Chile; B. Law 18,415; C. Government Decree 1,037 of 8 September 1986 of the Interior Ministry; D. Government Decree 26 of 8 September 1986 of the Interior Ministry; and considering:

1. The latest events that have shocked the country; and,
2. The powers legally conferred upon me as commander of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province, I resolve:
 1. As of today, the publication of the magazines ANALISIS, APSI, CAUCE, HOY, LA BICICLETA, and the weekly newspaper FORTIN MAPOCHO is suspended.
 2. The curfew in the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province will be maintained from 0200 to 0500. On the nights preceding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, there will be no curfew.
 3. Regarding safe-conducts that are valid, a 4-day deadline from today is given for renewing them.
 4. The right of assembly in the state of siege zone will continue to be regulated by Edict 43 of 4 February 1986 of the Command of the State of Emergency Zone.

[Signed] Carlos Ortega Vargas, Brigadier General, Commander of the State of Siege Zone of the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province.

ANALISIS JOURNALIST IN POLICE DETENTION

PY090356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0340 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Television Channel 13, which belongs to the Catholic University, tonight reported that Jose Carrasco, the international editor of the opposition Chilean magazine ANALISIS, is in the hands of the Investigative Police.

Jose Carrasco, who is also a leader of the Metropolitan Council of the Chilean Journalists Association, was declared missing early this morning after several unidentified persons -- traveling in two vehicles -- detained him at his home and took him to an unknown destination.

The detention and disappearance of Carrasco caused concern among the members of the National Council of the Journalists Association, whose president, Ignacio Gonzalez, had urged the government to report on his whereabouts, because up to the early evening there had been no official information that acknowledged his detention.

In addition to the journalist, socialist leaders German Correa and Recardo Lagos, and the spokesman of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), father Rafael Marotto, are also detained at the headquarters of the Investigative Police. All of them were detained under the authority granted to the government by the state of siege.

RESULTS OF 'DRIVE FOR DEMOCRACY' DEMONSTRATIONS

PY051703 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[By Luis S. Saavedra]

[Text] Santiago, 5 Sep (EFE) -- The Drive for Democracy sponsored by the Civic Assembly, which some parties converted into a 2-day strike, was a "minor protest." The turnout for the first day of protest was way below that of the 2 and 3 July strikes and ended with 1 person dead, several wounded and over 300 arrests.

Despite the wishes of the Civic Assembly to make it peaceful and a "day of reflection," the Popular Democratic Movement, MDP, sought to transform the call into a 2-day strike on 4 and 5 September.

In addition to the acts of violence which caused one death and several injuries on 4 September, it became obvious that the power of the opposition to mobilize the people is greatly reduced when it does not include all the political parties opposing the military regime. During the first hours of 4 September the call seemed to have no noticeable effects on the streets of Santiago, especially downtown.

Activities were normal until noon with the exception of absenteeism in schools, which was high, and among some unions of the health sector. Around noon the first street demonstrators appeared downtown and near the universities. However, they were dispersed by Carabineros. At about 1800, most businesses closed and the public transportation was considerably reduced in the poor districts.

At night only a few Carabineros patrols and a minimum amount of military equipment could be seen in the areas where, in the past, most conflicts occurred.

The leaders of the MDP, a coalition of "hard-line" communists and socialists, made an evaluation of the first day of the strike, saying: "It was positive because the people responded and their mobilization will grow as time passes."

However, the only thing successful about the protest made by the MDP leaders was seen in the late afternoon when business closed, and the public transportation stopped, and later when most Chileans stayed home leaving the streets empty.

One man was killed when three individuals tried to commandeer a bus and were repelled by a Navy patrol in Valparaiso, the main Chilean port located 120 km northwest of Santiago.

TWO MORE UP MEMBERS SLAIN; TOLL RISES TO 18

PA090333 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bogota, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Authorities in Bogota have confirmed that two members of the leftist Colombian political movement Patriotic Union (UP) were killed today. With these two new murders, the number of slain members of this group, which has the backing of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), now stands at 18.

Eduardo Munoz was shot to death in the streets of Mocoa, the capital of Putumayo Department, which borders with Ecuador, while a teacher, Edgar Florez, was killed in the rural town of Saravana, in Arauca Department, which borders with Venezuela.

A wave of crimes and threats against UP members, which began in recent weeks, and reached its peak with the slaying of two UP legislators, has forced the government of President Virgilio Barco Vargas to order special security measures for the leftist legislators.

Attempts to intimidate UP members are most frequent in the most remote departments of the country. It was in those areas that the UP received a significant number of votes during the March elections. To date, none of the murders has been solved.

BARCO ASSURES CONSERVATIVES OF RETURNING JOBS

PA050430 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Today President Virgilio Barco sent a letter to the National Conservative Directorate guaranteeing that there will be no dismissals or instability in public administrative positions for political reasons.

GUERRILLAS ALLEGEDLY MURDER FRG HOSTAGE

LD060658 Hamburg DPA in German 1724 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Bogota, 5 Sep (DPA) -- Hans Fischorn, the German abducted by Colombian guerrillas on 12 March has, according to his abductors, in the meantime been murdered, since neither his company nor his family paid the ransom money demanded. This was asserted in a declaration by the "National Liberation Army," (ELN) the guerrilla organization, which was leaked to the media in Colombia on Friday. In the text, however, there is no indication whatsoever of the place and time of the alleged "execution" nor any indication of where Fischorn's corpse is supposed to be located.

Fischorn, manager for the Colexco oil company, was attacked and kidnapped by ELN guerrillas on 12 March on an inspection trip near the Venezuelan border when he alighted from his helicopter. The helicopter was set on fire.

In the document on Friday signed by the "Frente Domingo Lain," a faction of the ELN, it says that as a condition for the release of the German engineer, the ELN had demanded from his company the payment of "war charges" and the financing of local construction work. Neither demand was met. Even Fischorn's family showed "no interest of any sort in a settlement," for this reason, "we were compelled to carry out the execution," the communique stated.

COMMANDERS TERM PUBLIC ORDER SITUATION 'DELICATE'

PA060425 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Top military commanders who ended their summit, which started in Bogota on Monday, have admitted that the country's public order situation is very delicate.

In addition, Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio rejected Pentagon charges in Washington saying that the Colombian Armed Forces are deficient and that Colombia is a militaristic country.

In the face of this wave of insecurity, an increase in the number of policemen on foot in cities like Bogota is irreversible. One thousand policemen joined the 8,000 who are in the capital already.

In the ceremony, Bogota Mayor Julio Cesar Sanchez, urged the citizens to cooperate with the authorities and Defense Minister Samudio said that security in Bogota is increasing.

The police received antiriot tanks similar to those used in Chile. These vehicles were purchased in Brazil.

POLICE ARREST SUSPECTS IN DEATH OF BRITISH CONSUL

PA050414 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 3-a

[By Rafael Sarmiento Colley]

[Excerpt] Barranquilla, 31 Aug -- Hernando Arrieta Barros, 30, native of Riohacha, who has been charged with murdering Geoffrey Hutchison, British consul in this city, was arrested by the F-2 last night as he talked with friends in the municipality of Fundacion, Magdalena.

The fact was confirmed by the police in Atlantico Department, who added that the British consul is suspected of involvement in the smuggling of stolen Venezuelan vehicles into Colombia.

The authorities said that Arrieta Barros confessed to having taken part in the murder in June.

Also charged in the murder are Arrieta Barros' brother Hernando, and Ruben Dario Pimienta Torres.

The investigators said that one of the detainees made a full confession of his participation in the crime and implicated his accomplices.

They added that the murder "was motivated by personnel reasons." Apparently, the Arrieta Barros brothers and Pimienta brought cars stolen in Venezuela from Guajira and Hutchison "documented" them in Barranquilla as if they were legally imported cars and then sold them in his sales agency.

An F-2 officer said that "we are trying to determine the origin of the dispute between Hutchison and his assailants." [passage omitted]

ACTING PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO PINOCHET

PY082111 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 8 Sep (AFP) — Acting Peruvian President Luis Alberto Sanchez today sent a message to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, condemning the attack against him last night. The message was sent from the police hospital where the acting president is recovering from a kidney ailment.

Sanchez, who is the first vice president, is acting president during the absence of President Alan Garcia who on 31 August left for Harare to attend the nonaligned summit.

The message sent to President Pinochet says: As a result of the criminal attack against your excellency I would like to express my most vigorous rejection of the use of violence to achieve political means and my firm conviction that the necessary coexistence responding to the needs and aspirations of our people will only be achieved through dialogue and understanding.

POLITICIANS TO ACCOMPANY CHILEAN EXILES' RETURN

PY080207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1709 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP) — Lima Mayor Alfonso Barrantes, a Socialist Party leader, and some 20 Peruvian lawmakers from several parties today left for Buenos Aires at the invitation of the Committee of Solidarity with Chile. They will accompany Hortensia Bussi, the widow of the late president Salvador Allende, who will return to Santiago on 8 September.

Chilean Socialist Party members Mario Palestra and Carmen Laz are accompanying the Peruvian delegation, which will attend several meetings that the committee will sponsor in Buenos Aires.

Barrantes did not confirm whether the delegation will travel with Hortensia Bussi, who was invited by a group that opposes the government of President General Augusto Pinochet. Barrantes said that the committee will make the decision in Buenos Aires, although another source close to the delegation has taken it for granted that the lawmakers will travel to Santiago. Hortensia Bussi, who has lived in exile for 13 years in Mexico, is now in Argentina, where she has attended meetings sponsored by Argentine leaders and politicians.

Barrantes announced that the delegation will pay a courtesy visit on President Raul Alfonsin and will meet the Buenos Aires mayor to arrange a meeting of Iberoamerican mayors, to be held in October in an as yet unspecified South American capital.

TROOPS DETAIN 260 IN SHANTYTOWN SEARCH

PY081723 Paris AFP in Spanish 2236 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 5 Sep (AFP) — Peruvian officials today reported here that 260 people were detained yesterday in a Callao shantytown in an antisubversive operation conducted by Marine infantry units. They also said that two executives of a mine in Santiago de Chuco, La libertad Department, were murdered because they refused to hand over explosives to a Shining Path column.

During the operation in Callao, in which about 600 Marines and policemen participated, a helicopter being used in the operation crashed into the sea with an unknown number of crewmen. Two officers were injured and have been hospitalized in the naval hospital, according to a government newspaper.

During the search operation, the Mi Peru shantytown was declared a restricted area for over 10 hours. The search was intended to dismantle terrorist cells that are believed to operate from the shantytown, which has nearly 3,000 inhabitants, the officials said.

Troops cordoned off the area and closed all access roads without allowing the inhabitants to enter or leave; then they started examining the houses where terrorists might be lodged and detained about 260 suspects and people lacking documents.

Similar operations have been carried out in the last few days in other shantytowns among protests from workers and students who could not carry out their activities. The results of the operations have not been reported.

Superintendent Percy Garcia, 36, and administrator David Cobian, 49, of the copper mine La Victoria in the Mountainous Santiago de Chuco Province, were riddled with bullets when they refused to hand over a large quantity of explosives to a guerrilla commando unit of about 15 people who arrived wearing panchos and ski masks.

The attackers managed to escape to the hills and the Civil Guard has sent a patrol in pursuit, according to a report made by officials in Trujillo, capital of La Libertad Department, 542 km north of Lima.

Meanwhile, in Huancay, 311 km southeast of Lima, the San Pio X private college, which is one of the biggest in the capital of Junin Department, was totally burned down when a group of subversives threw four Molotov cocktails at the building after wounding watchman Daniel Romero, the local police reported today.

In the National Congress, the promotion to Army lieutenant of Ensign Telmo Hurtado, the officer who led an operation in the town of Accomarca, Ayacucho Department, where nearly 40 peasants were killed on 9 August 1985, was seriously questioned in the Senate last night by Senators Javier Valle Riestra (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) and Javier Diez Canseco (United Left). Both said that his promotion was unacceptable, since the officer led a genocide operation for ideological reasons.

IMF APPROVES ECONOMIC PROGRAM, GRANTS FINANCIAL AID

FLO90333 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0243 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 8 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretariat has reported that the executive director of the IMF has agreed to support Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's economic program and has placed at the disposition of the Mexican Government a special draft right (derechos especiales de giro) of 1.4 billion (approximately \$1.6 billion) to be disbursed during the next 18 months. These resources can be used after negotiations with different Mexican creditors become more concrete. The creditors have been awaiting the IMF decision. It is expected that this program will become effective 29 September.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED IN U.S. DEA AGENT'S CASE

PA081800 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Sep 86 pp 5a, 30a

[Report by Tomas Cano Montufar]

[Text] The legal proceedings in Guadalajara concerning the injuries against DEA Agent Victor Cortez have been suspended because Judge Oscar Vasquez Marin does not have enough evidence to order the arrest of 11 Jalisco judicial policemen, who are presumably the ones responsible for the assault. The Mexican authorities need a declaration by Cortez, but he has not made one.

Likewise, it was learned that the Mexican authorities are willing to take legal action against Cortez, because it is thought that he was carrying firearms, which should be exclusively carried by members of the Armed Forces. The Jalisco authorities are interested in punishing crimes committed in Mexican territory, but the country's Attorney General's Office only said that "the weapons were inside the car used by Cortez. The Federal Public Ministry should not be concerned with determining who is responsible for the crime."

Mexican Attorney General's Office (PGR) sources reported that Vasquez Marin, judge of the First District Court in Jalisco, will determine whether Cortez is guilty of firearms possession or not. He will base his decision on evidence presented at the proceedings.

The PGR withdrew from the case completely. The PGR stated: "Our investigation is over, and the case is on the hands of a judge now." The judge, according to bilateral rules established for these cases, will present a "petition" to the U.S. judicial authorities informing Cortez that he has to appear in court in Guadalajara.

That is why Judge Vasquez Marin has not ordered the arrest of the 11 Jalisco judicial policemen; the sole legal advancement made on the case is an incomplete investigation that was sent to the court, while the alleged authors of the crime are free.

Reliable sources told EXCELSIOR that narcotics agents are personnel attached to the embassies and general consulates, and as such, they do not enjoy diplomatic immunity. There are special clauses that place limitations on their stays in Mexico.

Mexican authorities are also reviewing the agreements that justify the presence of DEA agents in Mexico, and they have not yet found any specifications granting diplomatic immunity to the narcotics agents.

The corresponding governments grant diplomatic immunity to its officials, and it is up to the Mexican Foreign Ministry to accept and grant those courtesies or not.

For that reason, it is thought that narcotics agent Victor Cortez can be arrested and prosecuted for illegal firearms possession.

COURT REJECTS PAN PETITION TO ANNUL ELECTIONS

PA081850 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 5 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] The Supreme Court of Justice has rejected a petition to invalidate the elections for governor in Chihuahua. The appeal presented by the National Action Party is "plainly irrelevant," the court said.

The unanimous ruling of the court officials is based on the fact that "there is no provision in the law for a petition such as this."

An official communique explains that paragraph 4 of Article 97 of the Constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to acknowledge violations of the public vote, "but only in those cases in which it considers that the legality of the entire electoral process of any of the powers of the union could be questioned."

Because Article 41 of the Constitution states that the people may exercise their rights through these powers and through those of the state in local matters, "it is evident those powers cannot be exercised in state elections."

The Supreme Court considered irrelevant the hypothesis that the appeal is valid under the terms of Article 60 of the Constitution and of Article 235 of the Federal Law on Political Organizations and Electoral Process.

Finally, the Supreme Court noted that Article 57 of the Federal Code of Civil Proceedings states that "the courts will not allow plainly ill-intentioned and irrelevant incidents, appeals, or promotions."

PEMEX DIRECTOR BETETA ON OIL MARKET RECOVERY

PA051736 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Report by Rita Ganem -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Pemex General Director Mario Ramon Beteta has said that the international oil market has shown a considerable recovery, and that, perhaps, in the near future, the market will achieve a supply - demand balance, which will lead to reasonable prices.

[Beteta] "We, and I say we because I include all world oil sellers, are moving closer to prices like \$14 per barrel, which is very different from the \$8 or \$9 level we reached during the worst part of the crisis. The reaction has been very promising and favorable. It represents a basis change in the tendency, and that is the most important stimulus for us now.

"However, that does not mean that the oil market is either stable or organized. We continue running risks, but now we do have objective facts, which make us hope for a supply reduction and the establishment of a greater supply-demand balance."

When commenting on the recent annual presidential report, and particularly on the oil aspect, Beteta said that the country's economic crisis affected Pemex, just as it affected other economic sectors. However, Pemex did not lose soundness as an enterprise due to the crisis, Beteta added.

[Beteta] "The crisis affected us, but we maintained our solid position by all ways possible. From the financial point of view, the final results reported by Pemex in the last few years, which were excellent, will not be too bad this year, although from the point of view of their contribution to the public funds and the balance of payments they played a limited role."

In a presidential report, it is said that the nationalization of the oil fleet continues. Does that mean that you are indeed fighting the intermediaries?

[Beteta] "The purpose of that very commented-upon program is precisely to avoid intermediaries, to nationalize the fleet, and thus allow Pemex to own as many ships as possible, as many ships as its resources permit. This can be achieved insofar as possible, and it is not possible to do it in a very short term. In addition, the goal of this program is that the ships hired by Pemex be owned by Mexican enterprises, and not by Mexican enterprises that are intermediaries for foreign ships."

What would the advantages of this program be?

[Beteta] "We will obtain considerable economic benefits, because we will develop an activity that has been especially weak in our country, and we will also save a considerable amount of foreign exchange."

Further Report

PA090019 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 5 Sep 86 p 14

[Excerpt] Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta has said that the upturn in international petroleum prices is significant, but no way compensates for the damage caused by the energy crisis. He added that prices might recover and rise to \$18 or \$20 a barrel if the producing countries maintain discipline in export volumes.

Beteta was interviewed shortly before President Miguel de la Madrid arrived at the Magdalena Mixhuca Hall of Arms where the revolutionary unity breakfast was to be held. He stressed that Mexico does not seek new clients or to increase its sales of hydrocarbons abroad, but to fulfill its commitment to reduce the supply of fuels in the world market because supplies outstrip demand, a situation that does not permit the stabilization of prices.

For his part, Alfredo del Mazo, energy, mines, and parastate industry secretary, announced that on 18 and 19 September he will meet in Cancun with his Venezuelan counterpart, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, to decide on the strategy the two countries will adopt in view of the deterioration of petroleum prices.

The Pemex director indicated that Mexico has reduced its export ceiling from 1.5 million barrels a day to 1.35 million in an effort to contribute to the stabilization of the world petroleum market.

Discussing the upturn in petroleum prices, he said that this slight improvement "does not mean that victory can be proclaimed." However, it does represent hope for the producer countries. He added that they should reach an agreement on reducing their production. He commented that the ideal thing would be to reach a price of \$25 per barrel, which would make affordable the continuation of the exploration and development of new oil fields.

He also reported that the contract on the sale of petroleum for the U.S. reserve has expired and that a new contract has yet to be signed. The amount of exports to that country was running at 50,000 barrels per day. Beteta also said that Pemex will not work with foreign capital because it is clearly stated in the Constitution that it [not further identified] is a priority activity that must be handled by the government.

In addition, the Pemex director indicated that this parastatal enterprise will continue to maintain the basic petrochemical industry under its control and will offer to private enterprise every possibility for the growth of the secondary petrochemical industry.

Beteta said this during the meeting of the Association of Chemical Engineers, where he swore in the new board of directors of that organization headed by Fernando Manzanilla Sevilla, deputy director of Pemex projects and constructions. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

MARIJUANA DESTROYED, ARRESTS MADE -- Saltillo, Coahuila, 28 Aug -- In a surprise operation Army troops have destroyed a marijuana plantation covering 15 hectares and arrested 45 people in Viesca municipality. They also confiscated nine vehicles and firearms of various calibers. Most of those arrested are peasants, and the owners of the marijuana crops have not been identified. [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 29 Aug 86 p 27 PA]

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TRADE SURPLUS -- Exports of manufactured goods increased to \$2.048 billion from January to April 1986, which shows a 23.7 percent growth over the same period last year, according to a report issued by the Secretariat of Programming and Budget. Meanwhile, imports in that sector totaled \$1.075 billion, reflecting a reduction of 11 percent. Based on these figures, the trade balance in the manufacturing field registered a surplus of \$973 million during the first 4 months of the year. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 3 Sep 86 p 8 PA]

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION DROPS -- The National Institute of Geography, Statistics, and Data Processing, INEGI, has reported that industrial production dropped to minus 3.7 percent in the first half of 1986. The industrial growth rate was approximately 13 percent during the first few months of 1985 and dropped to minus 5.7 percent by June 1986. [Summary] [Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL (Financial World Supplement) in Spanish 29 Aug 86 p 1 PA]

COSTA RICAARIAS DISCUSSES DOMESTIC ISSUES IN INTERVIEW

PA042135 San Jose RUMBO in Spanish 29 Aug - 4 Sep 86 pp 5, 6, 7, 8

[Interview with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez by Marcela Angulo and Ana Lupita Mora, date and place not given -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] [Correspondent] Mr Arias, the document of economic analysis issued by the Social Christian Unity Party, PUSC, and the newspaper LA NACION's editorials, among others, have criticized your government for not showing a political will to make structural changes, despite the fact that Finance Minister Fernando Naranjo expressed his intentions to "bring up to date, modernize, and introduce new techniques into the production structure." Former President Oduber joined in that criticism, and said that your administration should correct its course and invest in the production area, a proposal with which you agreed. Would you give us examples to prove that you are fulfilling those demands?

[Arias] In one of my books I say that Costa Rica is a country that produces what it consumes, and consumes what it does not produce, and therefore has no other choice but to buy and sell abroad. Leaving aside political factions, I think that the democratic parties clearly know that to develop in the coming years, Costa Rica has to greatly increase its exports, and for that we require very important changes in our economy.

"You can call them structural changes, if you like." We are aware of that, but this is a democratic, pluralist country, where, as far as possible, decisions are made by consensus, and to attain consensus we need to yield, negotiate, and compromise. I cannot make those structural changes overnight. We have to make the economic, social, political, and all other changes in our own fashion -- convincing, not defeating -- in a gradual manner, but having the final goal clearly ahead of us.

"We are fully aware that we have to get more involved in the international market, since the Central American market is not a solution for this country's future. We have to diversify our production, and be more efficient to acquire more competitiveness, but those things cannot be done overnight."

[Correspondent] In addition to what you have mentioned, what things have you done, with a view to that change, in the initial months of your government?

[Arias] What are clear to me are our beliefs. These 4 years of struggle aim to increase productivity, because both the public and private sectors will have to produce more with the same resources, or perhaps with less; thus we are trying to decrease the public sector's deficit in terms of the GNP. In the exchange area we will continue with our serious, responsible policy of minidevaluations, so that exchange will never be a punishment for exporters.

"In the monetary area, we intend to act responsibly and use loans to encourage industrial and agricultural activities and not to finance the government's expanses. That has already been done, and we will maintain our achievement.

"We will not fall into the irresponsible demagogic practice of fulfilling all the various sectors' demands at the cost of endangering the stability achieved in 4 years. [paragraph continues]

As far as possible, we will struggle to increase national production efficiency. We will lower costs, but not necessarily by increasing income; however, this cannot be done overnight, because that would mean the ruin of all the local agricultural producers, who are largely protected at present. [sentence as published] "I cannot say yes to everyone, or to a group that wants everything to be done right away. I presume that the comments are from Jorge Guardia, or Miguel Angel Rodriguez, or Mr Alberto Di Mare; well...I cannot please them, if they want that change to be made overnight. I cannot fulfill the demands of ANDE, the National Association of Teachers; I cannot fulfill the price demands that the milk producers are requesting. I cannot please those who ask me to build local roads in the time they want, in the same way that I cannot give Mr Guillermo Constenla the money he is requesting in the budget."

[Correspondent] The fiscal deficit is one of the government's most serious problems. It has hindered the negotiations with the IMF. Could the intention of reducing [subejecutarlo] it by 15 percent become true? If so, would the programs of the various institutions be largely affected, since a large part of the budget is spent on administrative expenses?

[Arias] "We have made a counterproposal to the IMF. We proposed to gradually reduce the fiscal deficit in 3 years, but in three points, not in five as they requested. The figures we presented on that proposal that I remember are: to reduce the 1985 fiscal deficit from 7.6 percent to 4.6 percent of the GNP, that is to say, to reduce it by three points by the end of 1987.

"In the 1986 budget, we promised a 15 percent reduction [subejecucion]; in the one for 1986, which will soon be released, we will make a great effort to reduce the deficit by three points by the end of that year, in relation to 1985.

"Since there are several state enterprises that show a surplus, we should not only consider the 5 percent deficit in the GNP that the Costa Rican Government or the Central Bank report, but also balancing the deficit of the government and the Central Bank with the surplus of several institutions and public enterprises. If this is accepted by the end of 1987 we will have a 4.7 percent deficit of the GNP. The IMF does not care about the ways we use to achieve that goal, we are absolutely free to save and control our economy as we wish."

[Correspondent] Fernando Naranjo announced the sending of a tax reform bill to the Legislative Assembly. He said the bill will not increase taxation, but will organize and increase the efficiency of the tax system. What will be the key points of this reform, and when will the bill be ready?

[Arias] I cannot answer that question or make any comments on the key points of that reform, because the bill is not ready yet. The bill will probably be sent in November or December, but I cannot say which are the taxes that will be modified.

[Correspondent] The planning minister has announced that a new loan will be requested from the World Bank and that this involves making hard decisions that are not very attractive politically. Bearing in mind some sectors' reaction to the increase in prices and in other areas, don't you think that it is risky to take even harsher measures?

[Arias] I am going to do what I think I must. There will be no economic reactivation if we do not renegotiate the debt and if we do not obtain better payment conditions. We are going to need additional capital, preferably from international organizations such as the World Bank.

We are going to decide what credits we contract with for the World Bank, whether we obtain credits for tourism, the public sector, agriculture or industry or if we obtain a structural adjustment credit, a second SAL [structural adjustment lending]. All of them involve changing things and as with any change, some will benefit and some will be harmed, some will favor it and some will oppose it.

A president cannot aspire to be a diplomat and come out well with everyone. Moreover, my language is not the most diplomatic. There is a famous saying that states that when diplomats say yes, they mean perhaps; when they say perhaps, they mean no; and when they say no, they are not diplomats. In my case, I have to say yes or no with some frequency. I want to obtain credits from the World Bank and we will be deciding which ones and in what fields.

[Correspondent] The government has established a new debt policy. Nevertheless, the negotiation problems have been serious and we do not know what the situation is with the IMF and the consequences that this might have with other international organizations. What actions have been taken in this field and what means will be used to transfer the resources from abroad to production? As the debt contracts now stand, are they to be used to pay the debts?

[Arias] I have said that very soon Costa Rica plans to present to the creditors a very creative, responsible, and serious proposal that is absolutely essential for growth. We are a country that exports capital, and that is incompatible with the plans to reactivate the economy and to improve our people's living conditions. This is why we are trying to obtain not only the solidarity of the private creditors but also of the friendly nations that will be told at the opportune time in the Paris Club that we need help to achieve reactivation.

If we had to pay the debt under the terms in which it was contracted, we would have to allocate \$800 million in 1987, a sum ridiculous to think about or to be able to meet. We will make the proposal in September or October. I have said that we are going to pay the debt but in order to do so we need to grow and if we are not allowed to grow, they can forget that Costa Rica will be able to pay them. We will ask that we be permitted to reactivate the economy so that in the future we can make the debt payments.

[Correspondent] When wages were increased, they were not in line with the increases in the price of the basic basket. This has led to reactions from pressure groups. Do you think such reactions might increase and create a climate of social agitation? Don't you think these measures are unpopular and that they affect the lower income sectors that are the ones paying for the financial problems of the public institutions?

[Arias] Of course they are unpopular. It would be wonderful if all the measures we adopted were popular, but let's be realistic. If I please the producers by raising the price of their products under the threat that if this is not done they will leave the market and be ruined, I will come out badly with the consumers; if I please the union members who want a wage increase by printing more money, then I will be in good standing with them but I will endanger the stability of prices and harm society.

What I have done is to call for a concerted effort to see if we can reach agreement in the next few years on a number of measures. It is necessary that the workers, management, and public sector do their utmost to reach a consensus.

[Correspondent] How do you plan to organize this concerted effort when the labor leaders who attended the 23 August meeting in La Catalina said -- according to LA NACION -- that the only thing they agreed upon was the absolute rejection of your administration's entire economic and social policy?

[Arias] I do not believe that this is the case. Costa Ricans have yet to regain 1980 peak salary levels. Middle class workers have not regained those salary levels. However, it is not only a matter of salaries, but of the per capita income, which has not recovered either. Recovery of the per capita income will depend on economic growth over the next few years. My commitment to labor is that we will act responsibly and seriously and consider the whole problem and not only its parts. For instance, what is good for the coffee growers will not necessarily be good for the country.

Costa Rica's interests are not an aggregate of individual interests. I must think of the nation as a whole and about the needs of society, within which the most needy are my main concern. I would be delighted to see middle class workers gain the salary levels they lost in 1981. However, I must keep in mind the landless peasants and workers who are not members of unions. I must keep slum dwellers in mind. I have an obligation toward them; and they are not unionized. I must think about small-scale farmers who are facing the threat of being pushed out of the market. Only now are they beginning to organize. I must think about the unemployed who have no union leaders to defend them. They do not march down Central Avenue or crowd onto the Assembly bleachers. This forces me to say no to many organized groups.

[Correspondent] The plan to create a housing finance system will allow for the construction of 6,000 housing units per year, we understand. That would mean 24,000 homes in 4 years. It has also been said that it will take 32 billion colones to build those 80,000 [as published] homes, and you yourself have admitted that there are not enough funds. How will you face up to the problem of living up to your campaign pledges? Organizations, including the National Patriotic Committee which supported your campaign, are complaining that the policy on this is not clear.

[Arias] I disagree with the focus of your question. I wish that the awareness we have created regarding the housing problem would exist with respect to other areas.

It would be excellent if the concern and commitment that exists regarding housing for the needy existed in connection with the need to increase exports, or in connection with other important issues.

For instance, with respect to decentralizing the government, we would like to see that process be undertaken with the same enthusiasm with which we are attempting to get money to resolve the housing problem.

Another problem that requires attention is the role of women in society. Another one is the need to preserve peace. I am the only one talking about the need to retain neutrality and I am not getting much support. I have yet to hear the business community say that I am right when I say that Costa Rica must not get involved in Central American armed conflicts.

There is a passion surrounding the housing problem. We will build those 80,000 units and many more. The funds are not abundant, but 6,000 units had already been built as my administration reached its 100th day in office.

We lowered interest (on credit) 4 points, and even 5 points in some cases. Cement sales have increased 35 percent over the past 2 months. This proves that the construction industry is on an upward trend.

We have tried to obtain funds to subsidize housing for those who cannot afford it. Although this plan has not crystalized, I believe it is a political fait accompli. The independent agencies are going to cooperate, so will the banks, and the mutual funds organizations. I am asking the country to help me get free funding, like that for schooling or health.

[Correspondent] In light of your concern over the housing problem and the steps taken to resolve it, don't you think, sir, that even if resources are handed out to those who do not possess means to pay for housing, unemployment will continue to be the overriding problem? That is: To what extent can the government continue to be paternalistic, assigning homes with subsidized funds, instead of promoting employment so that people can pay for their own homes?

[Arias] That is correct. You need not try to convince me about the need to resolve the unemployment problem. That is one of the most important aspects of the economic reactivation. I know I have said it before, but that does not depend on me, that depends on the renegotiation of the debt, the Nicaraguan war, and the uncertainty created by the repatriation of money that some Costa Ricans had in banks in Miami and other locations. Those things do not depend on me.

"However, let us assume that things will go well for us and we reactivate the economy; if we do not help the family that lives in a hovel by subsidizing the cost of their house they cannot purchase the house. Why is it that no one in Costa Rica asks why a child can go to school and not have to pay high registration fees? Because Costa Ricans decided over 100 years ago that education is free and paid for by the state. Why is it that today we question the idea of getting rid of hovels, which are a national embarrassment that arouse anger in even the most crass individuals, and why do we not decide to make housing cheaper?

"If we cannot subsidize that type of interest, well then let us subsidize construction materials or the premiums they must pay. The state should pay a part because the fact is that 40 percent of Costa Rican families cannot pay for a little 50-square meter house that costs 400,000 colones. Well then, let us sell them at 200,000 colones.

"These free resources would be for a certain sector of the population, the sector whose salaries, if they have salaries, do not allow them to purchase homes. This is what I am concerned about."

[Correspondent] In a comment to RUMBO a few days ago, former minister Armando Vargas said that there is a dearth of leading political personalities in your administration and that the peculiar composition of the upper echelons has confused liberalism and failed to garner the support of the PUSC [Social Christian Unity Party]. He said among other things, that this has prevented a consensus about your administration. Does Vargas' position reflect the views of some of the liberal sectors? How are your relations with the PLN [National Liberation Party]?

[Arias] It is absolutely normal for a consensus not to exist about my administration. It would be strange if it did, that is, if everybody thought that it is either excellent or a disaster. You will never find consensus about a government anywhere in the world. What you will find is that public opinion is split over the given government.

What I can state, to my satisfaction, is that after these 100 days most Costa Ricans think it has been a good administration. This has been learned through the poll the Center for Information Research is taking for LA NACION. It is good to know this because we have had to take unpopular steps. However, when weighing the pros and cons Costa Ricans have found more pros and I am pleased. This is great encouragement to go on.

As for my relations with the party, they are excellent. As secretary general I had an awful experience -- total isolation -- which I would not want for anybody else. This is not the case now with the current PLN secretary general (Rolando Araya). We see each other often and talk and I ask him for advice whenever I need it. So far I have always received it. Now, after the accusation filed [by Nicaragua] at The Hague, I have told fellow party members that they must rally around the government. I am happy because of the party's identification not only with the government but with the people themselves. If there is anything that has united Costa Ricans it is that infamous accusation by the Sandinists.

Maybe some PLN people are not entirely pleased with my aides. I think I undertook a commitment and will make a great effort to fulfill it during these 4 years. During my campaign I talked about meritocracy [meritocracia] and of the best men regardless of their origin and party affiliation.

I imagine that hardcore [de hueso colorado] liberals have looked at two people who have not been active members of our party for a long time and, therefore, they must have raised questions about those two appointments. I am referring to Rodrigo Madrigal and Guido Fernandez.

I must say I am happy to have done away with the tradition that a person must have an active member of the PLN for long time to be able to reach an important post. I am happy because there is nothing I loathe more than dogmas, and this is mistaken dogmatism. I pledged to look for the best, and I do not think I made a mistake regarding them or the rest of the government.

I think it would be hard to find a man in Costa Rica more qualified to do his job Rodrigo Madrigal because of his know-how, experience, and prestige both inside and outside Costa Rica. To my satisfaction and that of Costa Ricans he is very much respected by those who have gotten to know him, such as his Latin American counterparts. They have told me that Costa Rica's foreign policy is in very good hands.

I need not say anything about Guido Fernandez, either. It hurts to know he is leaving the cabinet because I think he has done a great job during these past 100 days. He has acted with courage. We intend to rid the country of foreigners who do not deserve to live among us, and his hands have not trembled because he knows he has my full backing in the fight against drug trafficking, which is the country's worst scourge. We will be inflexible in the case of drug trafficking, and I think Guido knows this.

He is leaving for Washington because I think it would be very hard for us to find a better man to represent Costa Rica in the United States, not only because of his talent and experience, but because it is not secret that we are not spending what we should on foreign police. Nicaragua has an ambassador in Washington with 8 or 10 aides, including the porter. Nicaragua has an embassy with a staff of 40 people and has signed contracts with a number of interest groups to lobby before the government, the Congress, and the media.

In all this, the most important thing is the press, and I think that it is a blessing for Costa Rica to have an ambassador there who has great prestige as journalist, who is well-known by the leading personalities in the U.S. media, and who can sit down and write an editorial or respond to the Nicaraguan ambassador on radio or television.

[Correspondent] In RUMBO's special report on your first 100 days Miguel Angel Rodriguez remarked that you have not demonstrated an ability to build bridges to convince rather than to predominate in your political relations with the opposition, the leader of the PLN bloc, the Castellistas [followers of Carlos Manuel Castillo], the various pressure groups, and the international bodies. What is the reason for this lack of understanding? What is the reason for the lack of understanding between you and the Congress, between you and Jose Miguel Corrales, and between you and Dr Clara Zomer?

When I hear the quote from Rodriguez I ask myself if he really thinks that, and I imagine he doesn't. However, so be it. With respect to the rest, I can say that I do not want to introduce a style of government of permanent dialogue. I am convinced that four eyes see better than two.

I think it is an open fact that the Unity Coalition is adopting this stance of radical opposition because they think that they lost because they were soft on Luis Alberto Monge. Also, many PUSC supporters have told me that contrary to the situation 4 years ago, Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, who lost 4 years ago, was thought to automatically have a second chance, and now it is not quite true. Therefore, to achieve this position they have to strike at the government and whoever strikes harder will have the highest leadership position within the Unity Coalition. I think this is a mistaken attitude.

Costa Ricans look for the ability to solve problems in their political leaders and admire their positive sides and constructive abilities, not constant criticism. It is very easy to criticize and destroy. What is difficult is to build. I was an opposition deputy, and now that loans are under discussion the opposition deputies can see that very often Oscar Arias voted in favor of loans during the Carazo administration.

They will discover many debates between the communists and myself during which I defended Carazo's borrowings. This shows that sometimes one agrees and sometimes disagrees. Why have I disagreed with Clara Zomer, Jose Miguel Corrales, or some other aide? Because this is absolutely normal, and it is good.

ARIAS ABSENT FROM ACTIVITY FOR 'HEALTH REASONS'

PA081359 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] President Oscar Arias has proposed the promotion of municipal governments as organs for social change, developmental actions, and as a solution for local and national problems. This was stated in a message he sent yesterday to Furiscal where the Municipal System Day was being celebrated. The president had been expected to attend, but it was announced that health reasons prevented this and that he would be represented by Justice Minister Luis Paulino Mora, who read his speech.

According to President Arias, the municipalities should integrate and coordinate the organized action of the communities. He stressed that participation will guarantee that the Costa Ricans will be factors of process and guardians of democracy.

In the speech he sent to Puriscal, the president recalled his commitment to strengthen the municipal system and his desire to distribute political power for which reason he said the government leaders must maintain a stance in line with that principle.

President Arias announced yesterday through the justice minister that he will soon submit a bill to the Legislative Assembly granting the municipalities a fixed percentage of the national budget. In this regard, Jorge Urbina, executive president of the Municipal Development and Counseling Institute, commented that along with these actions by the executive branch the municipalities should be attentive about collecting their own funds.

He noted that the local governmental organization and efficiency are linked to the size of their tasks and the available financial resources.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE SWEARS IN PERALTA AS FOREIGN MINISTER

PA082341 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2326 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte swore in attorney Ricardo Acevedo Peralta as the new foreign minister, replacing Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount. The ceremony was held in the presidential palace and was attended by other state officials. Ricardo Acevedo Peralta has been deputy foreign minister until now.

Castillo Claramount resigned yesterday from the Foreign Ministry post after being elected secretary general of the ruling Christian Democratic Party.

The new foreign minister has been one of the people responsible for the government's policy in the border dispute between El Salvador and Honduras.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES REBEL MEETING IN PANAMA

PA082010 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Salvadoran Government is willing to attend the second preliminary meeting in Panama since the FMLN-FDR are also willing to do so, Roberto Edmundo Viera, official government spokesman of the third round of peace talks, stated today. Viera said the government proposed to the guerrillas through the mediator the alternative of holding the second preliminary meeting in Panama if they did not accept such a meeting in Costa Rica. In this regard, Viera said the following:

[Begin recording] [Viera] If the guerrillas have accepted Panama, we are willing to have the meeting there. The initial proposal we formulated to Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas was holding the meeting in Costa Rica, but we presented Panama as an alternative. If the guerrillas have accepted the alternative of Panama, we will be present with our delegation there.

[Correspondent] The guerrillas maintain that the government demilitarize Sesori and operations must stop days before the third round of talks. The government says that it will not do this. What is the situation on this matter?

[Viera] We cannot permit the dialogue to be used to militarily strengthen one sector or to militarily weaken another. They propose the demilitarization of the entire area from the Honduran border to the Pan-American Highway, and from the San Miguel-La Union Departmental border and the Lempa River. The Armed Forces have been carrying out an operation for more than 30 days throughout that entire area. I want to tell you that those types of actions are independent of the preliminary discussions for the dialogue. I can give you an example: After it was agreed that the meeting would be held in Sesori, the gentlemen of the FMLN-FDR launched a transportation stoppage. We did not set any condition about not having any transportation stoppage so that the preliminary private meetings or the third dialogue meeting could be held. Afterward, when we visited Sesori to investigate the town's situation, we received a threat from the FMLN stating that it did not guarantee anything for us, that whatever happened to us was at our own risk, and that it did not want anything about Sesori to be made public.

We went there without telling them: If you do not let us go there and if we cannot maintain the minimum basic services there for the day of the meeting, the meeting cannot be held. I am mentioning this as an example to show that we cannot use the dialogue as an instrument to militarily weaken one sector, so that a party in the conflict can take over a geographic area that it has not seized as a result of its strategy of popular prolonged war. In this sense, that point is not included in our position of discussing things prior to the holding of the dialogue. The point we made clear in Mexico concerns security and the mechanisms to be used so the commanders can arrive, accompanied by members of the Red Cross and the diplomatic corps, in Sesori and leave without anything happening to them. That is what we are going to discuss.

[Correspondent] Regarding the security issue, we understand that this is the greatest obstacle facing the third round of talks. What will the government suggest in this regard?

[Viera] I believe that the problem lies in whether or not they want to hold a dialogue. For example, on 1 June, when the president extended an invitation for talks, the guerrillas' response was to attack San Miguel. What did the rebels do after we met with them in Mexico City to agree on the meeting and decide that it would be held in Sesori? They ordered a transportation stoppage and threatened the people. What else have they done? This time they have attacked two or three towns. I could mention four other examples, all incidents that have occurred since 1 June. They have carried out actions that make us believe they want the government to adopt a strong position, a position that would undermine the dialogue and give way to a military solution. We are going to hold the dialogue, we want to hold the dialogue. The problems they are creating only proves that they do not want the dialogue. This is why I have mentioned these incidents that have taken place during the days we have been discussing the third round of talks.

[Correspondent] Sir, the Salvadoran people only want peace. We see that the guerrillas propose one thing, and the government does not accept it; the government continues to surround Sesori with soldiers; it seems that the guerrillas and the government are just trying to play down what each side is saying and that the wishes for peace of the Salvadoran people are being overlooked. What are your feelings about this?

[Viera] Let us just recall Ayagualo. In Ayagualo we offered the protection of the Armed Forces. The guerrillas are aware that the Treasury and National Police offered protection in Ayagualo; that the streets were protected by the Army. They walked down the streets guarded by the Army. Their political groups, their mothers committees and political prisoners were there and they were protected by the security agents.

We feel that today they are only looking for an excuse and that they are trying to use the dialogue as an instrument to suggest the government's military weakness. That is something we cannot accept. We are willing to offer them every guarantee to travel to the place of the meeting; the president of the Republic himself, with his life and his presence, will guarantee the safety of the representatives of the FMLN-FDR who attend the meeting. If we accept this, and have Ayagualo as an example, then all we need is their determination to hold the meeting; that they sit down at the meeting and discuss peace. I think the members of the armed groups who are up in the mountains, those Salvadorans who are enduring hunger and disease, who have no protection against the bad weather, who do not have food, are waiting for their guerrilla commanders to sit down and talk and find peace so that they can back and struggle for their political aspirations within a legal environment and an environment of respect for their rights, an environment that will guarantee them a worthy life and mechanisms for participation.

I think that the guerrilla commanders should become aware of this situation and not continue to create more suffering for those people who are up in arms in the mountains. They must know that they can struggle for their rights within a legal environment and that is not necessary for them to endure bad weather and other situations because of the stubborn attitude adopted by some guerrilla commanders. If they understand this, we can reach specific agreements in Sesori, agreements that will bring peace to our country.

[Correspondent] Mr Viera, some Army departmental commanders believe that no where in the world has talking with the rebels ever resulted in peace. Does this mean that the Army does not believe in the dialogue, but that it is willing to support it

[Viera] There is some truth to this. Talking with the sectors that are up in arms does not bring absolute peace. Dialogue is one of the many mechanisms that must be promoted. We must also promote social changes, social justice, mechanisms to achieve equal rights, mechanisms for political participation, etc. All this must be prompted in conjunction with the dialogue. Dialogue alone would be useless because the other social, economic, and political problems would create problems and prevent a national agreement. From this point of view I understand that peace will not be achieved just by talking with the rebels and we must be very clear when explaining this to the Salvadoran people. Peace in El Salvador will not come from the meeting in Sesori, however, some little things that will prove the two sides are willing to search for this peace can come from the Sesori meeting. These talks can establish a quantitative and qualitative basis and become a step forward in the search for peace. We, President Duarte's government, will never put aside the mechanism of reason as a means to find a solution to a social and military conflict like the one we are experiencing. [end recording]

In conclusion, the government spokesman said that he will meet with President Jose Napoleon Duarte this afternoon to discuss the possibility of sending the same delegation to Panama or appointing new government representatives in face of the FMLN-FDR's suggestions.

MSGR RIVERA VIEWS PREPARATORY MEETINGS, DIALOGUE

PA081223 Paris AFP Spanish 0112 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Arturo Rivera, archbishop of San Salvador, has said that it is "natural" that the government and the guerrillas have hardened their positions prior to the third round of dialogue scheduled for 19 September in Sesori, San Miguel Department.

The Salvadoran rebel fronts said last night that President Napoleon Durate's position "is an action that is blocking the possibility to reach agreements on security aspects for the third dialogue meeting."

However, the prelate said today that "the third round of dialogue, as well as the upcoming preparatory meetings, will take place despite the prevailing skepticism on the results of this new meeting."

After officiating mass at the Metropolitan Cathedral, the archbishop refused to disclose the place and date for the second preparatory meeting between the government and the FMLN and FDR, because the announcement that it would take place in Costa Rica annoyed the rebels. Msgr Rivera said that "the place for this meeting must kept secret until deemed appropriate; that it could even be [kept secret] until it has actually taken place, because the objective is to solve important aspects for the implementation of the third round."

According to a communique released last night in the Costa Rican capital, President Napoleon Duarte said last Friday that in the face of the opposition front's refusal to meet in Costa Rica, Panama could serve as an alternate site, which is acceptable to the rebels. During his homily, Msgr Rivera said that the Church is willing to continue working on the preparation of the third round of dialogue, because "I think that we can and must make progress in this painful process to end the war."

As for the situation of the negotiations between the government and the guerrillas to exchange Colonel Napoleon Avalos for an undermanned number of political prisoners, the archbishop said that work continues to determine who are truly members of labor unions or humanitarian organizations and not guerrilla combatants.

The FMLN has held Col Avalos, former Civil Aeronautics director, for the past 10 months and has conditioned his release to all imprisoned workers and labor union and humanitarian organization members.

Msgr Rivera chose not to give more details on this negotiation to avoid hindering it. However, he said that a list including 24 people recently presented to President Duarte by the rebels "could be expanded." In addition, the prelate also commented on a meeting involving members of the church with General Adolfo Blandon, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, who explained a national plan called "united to reconstruct," which aims to help the people most affected by the war.

Msgr Rivera said: "I was the first to speak out to recall the position and role of the Church in the face of the current conflict, which is to help its victims; as for the conflict itself, the aim is to humanize it, shorten it, prevent it from spreading further, and seek a political solution via dialogue."

He pointed out that the church is trying to eradicate the profound causes of the conflict "which are rooted in man's heart," without forgetting that the conflict also has socioeconomic and ideological causes that we must acknowledge and overcome.

Finally, Msgr Rivera said that resettlement programs must be open to all those displaced who wish to return to their places of origin without discrimination and in keeping with a concrete and well organized project; he pointed out that we priests have not received good references about the Civil Defense (paramilitary corps).

CASTILLO CLARAMOUNT VIEWS PDC LEADERSHIP ROLE

PA082318 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Report by Venancio Ramirez]

[Text] Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, the new Christian Democratic Party [PDC] secretary general, said in a news conference today that he will support the peacemaking efforts being taken by President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Castillo Claramount, former foreign minister of El Salvador, did not wish to announce the name of his replacement. The new foreign minister is to be sworn in this afternoon by president Jose Napoleon Duarte.

[Begin recording] [Castillo Claramount] My position has not changed. I continue to be a politician, I support the government's initiatives, and I support the peacemaking efforts underway in the country.

As PDC secretary general I will continue to sponsor these efforts, and, as of today, the party tasks will be a full-time job for me. I will work mainly on the organization and formation of the party, and on giving a more positive meaning to party unity.

[Correspondent] Who will replace you as foreign minister?

[Castillo Claramount] The president of the republic will swear in the new foreign minister this afternoon.

[Correspondent] Who will that person be?

[Castillo Claramount] The president will announce that this afternoon. [end recording]

NICARAGUABORGE RAPS CONTRAS IN PUERTO RICO, U.S. POLICIES

PA081801 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The U.S. Government plans to give clandestine training in Puerto Rican territory to the mercenary forces, reported Commander Tomas Borge, interior minister, during the closing of the celebrations of the eighth anniversary of the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committee] yesterday in Diriamba.

Borge played down the possibilities that the Honduran Government may grant its permission to the mercenary forces to receive military training, and added:

[Begin Borge recording] The famous financial aid and the CIA assistance for the CR [expansion unknown; possibly a reference to the counterrevolutionaries] will soon be here. Where will these counterrevolutionaries be trained? In Nicaragua? [Crowd shouts: No!] They cannot, they cannot because Sandino's cubs are after them. [Woman shouts: "In the cemetery!"] We are going to train them in the cemetery, our companera says! Well, Honduran President Azcona has said he will not allow Honduran territory to be used for this purpose. One never knows whether or not these people are talking seriously.

However, the White House, with its usual scorn for Latin American presidents, has assured that Azcona's reluctance is not a problem for them, that they can make him change his position with new commercial agreements; that is, by giving, by improving the Judas' 30 pieces of silver.

We have learned from very reliable sources that the Yankee government plans as an alternative to give clandestine training in Puerto Rican territory to the counterrevolutionary units. This training encompasses a course to be carried out, they say, by the so called civic action. Do you remember the National Guard's civic action? Do you remember that, or have you already forgotten it? Well, it is something similar to what they have at the time of the chiguin [Somoza]. I assume that they plan to hand out little mirrors, candies, aspirins, and twisted smiles. Can you imagine one of those murderer National Guards, smiling at a peasant? They believe that the girls, the pretty girls from Diriamba will welcome them with open arms. We have already welcomed them, we have already received them, after we expelled them. We will continue to receive them as they deserve, as murderers, as traitors of the fatherland, as wolves, as bloodthirsty scoundrels [pillars], as mercenary soldiers, as enemies we did not fear or will ever fear, enemies for whom we had no mercy or will ever have any mercy. [end recording]

The revolutionary leader also said the Reagan administration has used the Miskito problem to attack the revolution. He also said that Reagan, with the scorn he feels for the underdeveloped and poor nations, has attacked in Africa what he says he is defending in Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] The Reagan administration has used -- as you are aware -- the Miskito problem to attack the revolution. No one can doubt that the Yankees are true masters of lies. They pursue the Indians in the United States. Why do they care about the Atlantic coast? Have you ever heard about South Africa, about apartheid, about the brutal discrimination against blacks there? Mr Reagan supports apartheid and is against blacks, and all of sudden Mr Reagan is supporting the Miskitos. Who can believe him? Has he allocated hundreds of millions of dollars to finance the liberation movements in South Africa? Of course not! However, he has allocated millions of dollars to raise the Miskitos up in arms. We are achieving peace little by little there, developing an autonomy plan, and the Yankees are doing all they can to (?destroy) this plan. [end recording]

Finally, Borge recalled how the CIA is using the Miskitos to attack the revolution.

[Begin recording] Not long ago, in northern Zelaya [words indistinct] a commando from the group called KISAN [Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Indigenous People] prepared by Major Lee [not further identified] in Honduras and a CIA official. A man called Adan Artola also participated in this, [words indistinct] this group and sent it to Nicaragua to search for information on the Army's support systems, kinds of weapons, all the information they need to investigate the people's opinion for military purposes.

What happened to the famous command made up of 12 men? Counterintelligence, the state security infiltrated them, and it was totally destroyed. They even brought a compass back as a souvenir. Here is the compass, as a symbol. Look how beautiful the compass is. This compass will now mark the path for new and overwhelming victories of the people. [applauds] People do not want war, the Miskitos do not want a war, they are now defending the autonomy plan and defend peace. [end recording]

EPS CLAIMS 300 REBELS KILLED IN ATLANTIC REGION

PA090305 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0023 GMT 9 Sep 86

[By Dennis Garcia Salina]

[Text] Managua, 8 Sep (ACAN-EFE) — The Interior Ministry reported today that the EPS "completely" wiped out a group of 300 rebels who were trying to begin a counterrevolutionary wave of action in the main Atlantic coast region. According to official sources, the anti-Sandinists intended to seize Laguna de Perlas, "set the community of Hallover on fire," and kidnap Miskitos, sumus, ramas, and garifonos of those sectors.

The Interior Ministry reported that on 18 August the EPS completely decimated the rebels' "military intelligence command" which was planned to operate in the vast Zelaya Norte area in the Atlantic coast. Military sources did not specify if there were any EPS casualties, and did not disclose the exact number of rebel casualties. The security organizations reported that the mission of the anti-Sandinist command during the months of August and September was to locate bases, as well as the air, sea, and ground units in the Zelaya Norte region. In addition, the special group had as its goal the detection of troops movements, and amount of means and number of forces, as well as the combat readiness of the Army and Interior Ministry troops.

Zelaya Norte is the country's largest geographic region. In it are located the principal lumber projects and the spent gold mines of the Atlantic coast.

Interior Ministry Subcommanders Leonel Espinoza and Salvador Perez explained that the anti-Sandinist group was trying "to create an intelligence network in all the Atlantic coast communities." The authorities noted that the anti-Sandinist group, headed by the leaders "Black Eagle" and "Kumalutia," entered Nicaraguan territory in early August.

First, the anti-Sandinists' "specific mission" was to enter into the Yulo region to kill Indian leaders who favor the dialogue and the suspension of hostilities with the government. The sources disclosed that the special rebel group was also planning to become acquainted with the "people's opinion" of the Sandinist government in that vast Atlantic region. They explained that the "warmongering forces" operating in the Atlantic coast are no longer Indians who are seeking to recover the autonomy of that region, but members of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), mostly made up of former Somozist guardsmen, the source added.

The plans of the FDN forces consist of "kidnapping" Indians in order to force them to join their counterrevolutionary battalions. Subcommander Espinoza described the rebel method as "inhuman and criminal, and noted that it is only leading the Miskito people to misery, extermination, and death."

FSLN RESPONDS TO POLITICAL PARTIES PROPOSAL

PA071713 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The FSLN National Directorate response to the proposals presented by the bloc of five political parties states that it agrees with the need to achieve a broad national consensus to resolve the current problems Nicaragua is experiencing, in particular in reference to the future political constitution.

Since the constitution is fundamental for the Republic, it should encompass the nature of the revolution and its rules for coexistence among Nicaraguans based on the principles of political pluralism, mixed economy, and nonalignment, already in the 19 July 1979 document.

The note from the FSLN National Directorate emphasizes that it has always been willing to hold a multilateral or bilateral dialogue with the political parties represented in the National Assembly, but it disagrees with the manner the parties have used to carry out these kinds of talks.

We believe that in the current circumstances the country is enduring, the suspension of the constitutional process proposed by you to open a national dialogue will not help the efforts we are making to achieve peace. On the contrary, showing a feeling of instability would open the doors to the counterrevolutionary forces obtaining a political space in the country to accompany the U.S. interventionist escalation, the FSLN states.

The FSLN also noted that the talks with the FSLN and the Nicaragua Government should be carried out with patriotism, honesty, and without conditions.

We believe that to achieve peace is a priority for Nicaragua. It is true that the approval of the constitution by itself will not bring peace to our country, but undoubtedly it will be a very important element in promoting this process and establishing the foundations to continue advancing in this direction.

It is undeniable that the political constitution debate, in the middle of the national state of emergency, does not fulfill all the conditions we would have wished to have for all the political parties and other economic, social, and religious organizations involved together with our people in this debate. Nevertheless, the government is taking all the necessary measures to guarantee the rights of the political parties to hold meetings and circulate freely in order to carry out their tasks and also to allow the media to report with total freedom and with no censorship all the positions stated by the political parties.

By reiterating its willingness to reopen the dialogue with all the sectors, the FSLN states that it reaffirms its decision to talk -- as it has been doing -- with almost all of you on the constitutional and military topics, the economic crisis, international policy, or about any other subject or matter you wish to discuss with the FSLN.

The response by the FSLN vanguard is signed by Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly.

UNC REJECTS OPPOSITION-GOVERNMENT DIALOGUE

PA061251 Paris AFP in Spanish 0222 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Excerpt] San Jose, 5 Sep (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, UNO, rejected the "exchange of views" that five Nicaraguan opposition parties plan to hold with the Sandinist government.

In a communique released during a press conference today, the UNO expressed doubts about the "opposition" nature of the five parties and described the proposal as part of "the overall propaganda plan of the Sandinist military dictatorship."

The communique added that the only dialogue that "could save Nicaragua must be held with the genuine opposition represented in Nicaragua by the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board and abroad by the UNO."

Five of the seven parties represented at the National assembly — the Popular Social Christian Party, the Independent Liberal Party, the Communist Party of Nicaragua, the Socialist Party, and the Democratic Conservative Party — proposed on 1 September a national dialogue to the Sandinist government. The proposal was accepted by the Managua leaders. [passage omitted]

NONALIGNED MOVEMENT AFFIRMS NATIONAL SUPPORT

PA061718 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday, the Nonaligned Movement approved a political declaration on Nicaragua. The Eighth Nonaligned Summit has condemned the United States for its aggressions on Nicaragua. The following is a special report for this new program filed from Zimbabwe by ANN.

The Eighth Nonaligned Summit yesterday condemned the United States for its aggression on Nicaragua. It asked its members to provide whatever aid the Nicaraguans need to safeguard their sovereignty.

The chiefs of state and government's consensus in condemning and rejecting the U.S. destabilization policy for Nicaragua has been considered in Harare as a victory for Nicaragua.

This is the first time that a summit of nonaligned chiefs of state has issued a political declaration urging all the members of the movement to provide whatever assistance Nicaragua may need to safeguard its rights to self-determination, national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The eighth summit has stated its indignation over the U.S. approval of aid for the contras attacking Nicaragua.

The chiefs of state stated in their declaration their indignation over the U.S. congressional approval of aid for the contras, especially over the decision to authorize the CIA to direct, control, and train the mercenary army.

One of the most important paragraphs of the political declaration on Nicaragua at the nonaligned summit notes that the chiefs of state condemn the intensification of the aggression and the military attacks and other actions against Nicaragua's rights to sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, stability, and self-determination.

In this context, the chiefs of state especially condemned the violation of Nicaragua's air space and territorial waters, the holding of military maneuvers and other acts of intimidation, the threats of seizure and occupation of territory, the selective bombing of Nicaraguan territory, and the utilization of neighboring countries as bases of aggression and for training mercenary groups.

The eighth summit has declared that U.S. state terrorism has resulted in death for thousands of Nicaraguans. The acts of sabotage, air and naval attacks, the placing of mines in Nicaragua's most important ports, and the implementation of economic coercion measures that include a commercial embargo were condemned by the Nonaligned Movement through its political declaration on Nicaragua approved at the eighth summit meeting, in Zimbabwe.

The chiefs of state affirm in that declaration that such acts of terrorism have produced the death of thousands of Nicaraguans and heavy economic losses and are an obstacle to the normal development of that country. The declaration also calls for the immediate suspension of all the threats and hostile activities against Nicaragua, including attacks, the financing of mercenary groups, and the economic coercion measures adopted against the Nicaraguan people and government.

Journalists covering the summit have viewed the declaration as unusually strong and direct in pointing to the active role the United States plays in the Central American area, especially in Nicaragua.

The Nonaligned Movement has urged the United States to renew talks with Nicaragua. The movement has also urged the United States to obey the ruling of the International Court of Justice.

ANN concludes its report by noting that the chiefs of state of the Nonaligned Movement have urged the U.S. Government to renew talks with the Nicaraguan Government and demand abidance of the ruling of the International Court of Justice in favor of our country.

The chief of state praised and backed the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group and the Lima Support Group. They also praised the Nicaraguan Government for the constructive measures it has adopted in favor of a peaceful resolution of the Central American crisis in the framework of the Contadora Group.

REPORTAGE OF CASTRO VISIT, ACTIVITIES IN ANGOLA

PA081220 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Report by Radio Havana correspondent Pedro Martinez Pirez in Luanda, Angola -- live or recorded]

[Text] Hello, dear listeners. We are here at 4 February International Airport of Luanda, the Angolan capital. The four-engine Ilyushin 62-M jetliner carrying Cuban President Fidel Castro and other members of the Cuban delegation that has just taken part in the historic summit of Zimbabwe has arrived at this moment, 1800 local time, Sunday, 7 September.

Luanda is exactly 2,200 km northwest of Harare, where slightly over 16 hours ago the Eighth Nonaligned Summit adjourned after approving important declarations of a political and economic nature as well as special resolutions regarding an increase in moral, political, and economic support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa and the frontline countries. Zimbabwe and Angola are two of the Frontline States that are jointly struggling with Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, and Botswana to stop South Africa's expansionism and to contribute to the elimination of apartheid.

President Fidel Castro is climbing down the plane's steps at this moment. He embraces his Angolan colleague Jose Eduardo Dos Santos. President Dos Santos is accompanied by Foreign Minister Afonso Van Dunem and President Fidel Castro by the other members of the Cuban delegation -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet, members of the Politburo; and Carlos Aldana and Carlos Lage, members of the Central Committee.

At this moment President Fidel Castro is saluting Foreign Minister Van Dunem and Ambassador Rodolfo Puentes Ferro, the Cuban ambassador to Angola. Many newsmen are here at the airport to receive President Castro. This is the second time that the leader of the Cuban revolution has come to Angolan soil, which has been fertilized by the blood of the sons of the two nations in their common struggle for the sovereignty and freedom of Agostinho Neto's homeland.

Presidents Castro and Dos Santos are now reviewing the honor guard that is in formation here at the airport. The Angolan people have a pleasant memory of the previous visit by this man whom they also call Commander in Chief Fidel Castro because of the strong, historic ties of brotherhood linking us.

Presidents Castro and Dos Santos have now begun saluting the other members of the government and the MPLA, the Angolan Labor Party. Present are the other members of the MPLA Politburo, cabinet ministers, and other high-ranking officials of this southern African country. The top Cuban leader has also visited Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Somalia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Algeria, and Libya on the African continent.

The Cuban president continues saluting the Angolan leaders and the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola. The official and popular welcome given to Cuban President Castro has concluded now, at exactly 1805 today, Sunday, 7 September 1986.

Comments on Troops in Angola

FL082350 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] During a friendship ceremony this afternoon in Luanda, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said the imperialists may have thought we would not be able to resist for so long in Angola, 11 years. We will be in Angola 2 times 11 years and 10 times 11 years [as heard], said Castro. He added, we will not be there 10 times 11 years or 2 times 11 years because we have seen how our Angolan brothers have advanced; we have seen how the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, the FAPLA'S, have become an enormous force.

A country is not conquered with nuclear weapons, stressed Fidel. They have to fight with millions of men and women, he said, and when one country does not wish to be conquered, there is no one who can conquer it and they, the enemies, know where they will find their grave.

Reaffirms Solidarity

PA090112 Havana International Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Report from Luanda, Angola, by Radio Havana correspondent Pedro Martinez Pires]

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro and Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos have renewed their commitment to struggle against apartheid, for Namibia's independence, and for the security of the Front Line States that are being threatened by Pretoria's racist regime. During a friendly meeting held in Luanda on Monday, the two presidents pointed out that the origin of the conflict in South Africa is in the existence of a fascist and racist regime in Pretoria that subjugates its people, illegally occupies Namibia, and attacks the neighboring independent countries.

Fidel Castro underscored the statements made in Harare during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit regarding the presence of the Cuban internationalist forces in Angola. Castro said that the Cuban internationalist forces will remain in Angola as long as they are needed and as long as apartheid continues to be practiced.

Castro said that the establishment of real linkage [preceding word in English] between the end of apartheid and the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist force from Angola must be a decision reached between the two sovereign governments and not as a condition for Namibia's independence, as Pretoria and Washington are attempting to do.

Fidel Castro said that racists and imperialists do not allow the Cuban troops in Angola to rest, but these troops will remain in Angola as long as the Angolans need them. Castro said that the Cubans do not sell themselves, surrender, or get tired, and added that in their joint struggle, Angola and Cuba not only defend Angola's freedom and sovereignty but also defend the right of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa to rid themselves of apartheid, defend the security of all the Front Line States, and defend Africa's and mankind's dignity.

Meanwhile, President Dos Santos renewed his solidarity with the South African national liberation movements and added that he is sure that the end of apartheid is near.

Views Resistance to 'Imperialists'

PA090120 Havana International Service in Spanish 2340 GMT 8 Sep 86

["Excerpts" of speech given by Cuban President Fidel Castro in Luanda, Angola; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Undoubtedly, one of the most important things history will recall will be the fact that, despite the distance, when the South African racists were invading Angola our people did not hesitate to cross the seas and come to this country to struggle by the side of their Angolan brothers, and to help protect their independence and revolution in the face of the imperialist attack and in the face of the attack of the fascists and racists.

Some 11 years have gone by since that day, 11 years. The imperialists probably thought we would get tired; the imperialists and the racists probably thought we would not be able to hold on too long. They probably thought that the Angolans and the Cubans would not be able to resist their aggressions and attacks for so long.

However, we proved to them that it is possible to resist them. We have taught them that despite the enormous efforts, we, the Cubans, have been capable of standing by the side of the Angolan people for 11 years. I am sure that we are capable of showing the imperialists we can stand by the Angolan people for the next 11 years, for 2 times 11 years, and for 10 times 11 years. [applause] This is how the honor, courage, integrity, internationalism and greatness of a people are measured; a people that does not surrender, sell itself, or become tired. [applause]

Speaks at Solidarity Ceremony

FL090125 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] A true festival of friendship and solidarity comprised the ceremony held today in Luanda in which the president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, Fidel Castro, and Angolan leader Jose Eduardo Dos Santos participated.

According to our special correspondent, Irma (Cacares), the two statesmen received lengthy applause upon stressing the historic ties that unite our people in the struggle for Angola's independence against the mercenary forces that have tried unsuccessfully to destroy that country's revolution.

President Castro, who arrived in Angola on a friendly and working visit, ratified Cuba's decision to remain with that country's combatants as long as the reprehensible segregationist regime exists. Fidel reiterated that for those interested in linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops to Namibia's independence, he proposed an end to apartheid. When apartheid disappears, he said, Namibia will be independent and the front line countries will cease to be threatened and then not a single Cuban will remain in Angola. Fidel called Pretoria's policy an embarrassment and an injury to all peoples.

Angolans and Cubans are writing a heroic page against the most reprehensible act of this era, said the commander in chief. In another act held in Luanda, Fidel placed a floral wreath in commemoration of Cubans who have fallen in Angola. Our special correspondent agrees that Angolan media are extensively covering Castro's second visit to Angola.

COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. PROPAGANDA AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA051320 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Recent reports indicate that Ronald Reagan's government is bent on distorting the Nicaraguan situation so that U.S. and world opinion will approve increased imperialist aggression against the revolution that triumphed on 19 July 1979. Everyone is aware of the undermining work being done by the Yankee Agents to prevent Nicaragua from becoming the host of the Nonaligned Movement's ninth summit. Choosing the country to host the ninth summit is a task that involves the more than 100 countries currently meeting in Harare.

At the same time, the counterrevolutionary leaders -- who, despite the aid they are receiving from Washington, cannot defeat the Sandinist process militarily -- are now trying their luck with a propaganda war. The so-called Nicaraguan Opposition Unity recently sent the gangster [preceding word in English], Arturo Cruz, Jr., to Buenos Aires to open an office for counterrevolutionary propaganda that will be financed with some of the \$100 million that the U.S. Congress decided to give the former Somozist mercenaries on 25 June. In Buenos Aires, Cruz met with Deputy Maria Julia Alsogaray, member of the rightist coalition Union of the Democratic Center, who was appointed to head the contra's office in Buenos Aires and promote, among the members of the Argentine legislative branch, hostile positions against Nicaragua. As far as this woman is concerned, Argentina's support for a negotiated solution in Central America is inadmissible.

Also, the Union of the Democratic Center is sponsoring a meeting in Buenos Aires with so-called illustrious personalities like Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; Spanish fascist Manuel Fraga Iribarne; former Bolivian dictator Hugo Banzer; and other leaders of the international ultraright. Nicaragua will no doubt be on the agenda. Those movements support Ronald Reagan's intentions to present Nicaragua -- a nation of barely more than 3 million people, and territorially smaller than any U.S. state -- as tremendously dangerous for the domestic security of the largest imperialist power. What they are really trying to do is to reimplant in the minds of the U.S. people the slogan: America is Back [preceding words in English], or that the United States is returning to its world primacy. This is aimed at erasing the feeling of frustration in many U.S. citizens following the great victory of the Vietnamese people. To do this, Reagan is instrumenting shows of force against small and poor countries that the propaganda machine presents as dangerous powers with horrible totalitarian intentions.

Within Nicaragua, the favorite weapon for that propaganda war was the newspaper LA PRENSA, closed since June of this year, 2 days after the U.S. Congress approved the delivery of \$100 million to the former Somozists. Shortly before that, in April LA PRENSA codirector Jaime Chamorro had expressed to THE WASHINGTON POST his support for the U.S. warmongering policy against Nicaragua. In June, together with LA PRENSA director Violeta Chamorro, he was feted in Washington for his efforts to obtain congressional support for Reagan's actions against the Nicaraguan people.

Unfortunately for the White House and its spokesmen, everything shows that the prestige of the Sandinist revolution grows greater each day. Nicaragua is an outstanding member of the Nonaligned Movement, and its candidacy to become the site of its ninth summit is supported by a large number of its members.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA COMMENTS ON HARARE SUMMIT

PA061530 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Interview with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra by Radio Havana correspondent Pedro Martinez Pirez in Harare; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] President Ortega, I would like to know what it has meant for Nicaragua to come here, so near to South Africa, to express its solidarity with the Frontline States and at the same time receive the solidarity of the Third World.

[Ortega] This is truly a very interesting and rich experience for me. This is the second time I have visited Harare. I was here in 1980 shortly after the triumph in Nicaragua to participate in the events of the occasion of Zimbabwe's independence. Today, we are here attending the eighth summit which is being held in the same place we visited a few years ago. The situation has undoubtedly evolved favorably for the interests of the people of South Africa, for the people of Namibia, for this area of southern Africa, and international public opinion has also changed favorably. The situation in South Africa has become a main issue thanks to the heroic struggle of the South African and Namibian people. The fact that we are meeting here in Harare is one of the best ways to show our solidarity with their current struggle against racism and apartheid.

[Martinez] Commander, it has been frequently said here that Nicaragua is also a frontline country. Why?

[Ortega] Because we are fighting in Latin America along with Cuba and the Latin American progressive and democratic forces against imperialism's aggressive and hegemonistic positions demonstrated in the political, military, and economic fields through attacks and other actions against Latin American interests.

[Martinez] Will the aid approved by the U.S. Congress and the Reagan administration be condemned here in Harare?

[Ortega] [Words indistinct] sure that a clear position in this regard will be expressed here, which will reflect support for the international juridical order, for the ICJ ruling, which will also condemn the Reagan administration's policy, which has replied to the court's ruling by sending more money and military advisers to Nicaragua and encouraging the CIA to operate openly in our country.

[Martinez] We have been talking about the significance for Nicaragua of the fact that you represented Latin America and the Caribbean at the inaugural session. We would like to know your opinion of Latin America's presence here at the eighth summit. How is Latin America's presence in the Nonaligned Movement being felt?

[Ortega] Definitely, Latin America's presence has become stronger, and this reflects the desires of the Latin American peoples who favor independence and self-determination and are against imperialism. The Latin American governments -- independently of their political or ideological positions -- cannot be deaf to their people's outcry. Here there are governments of different ideological characteristics converging in the Nonaligned Movement with a common interest, which is the defense of our people's self-determination, the struggle against apartheid, racism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and against all forms of domination and exploitation.

[Martinez] Would you like to add anything else to this interview, Commander?

[Ortega] Well, my greetings to the Cuban people. I also want to thank Companero Fidel Castro, the president of Cuba, for his words, which were highly praised here at the meeting. He expressed once again the Cuban people's great feelings of solidarity toward the peoples of the world and toward the African people. He was also clear in showing his solidarity toward Nicaragua, and he even supported Nicaragua's candidacy to become the site of the next summit, of the (?ninth) summit.

ALMEIDA MEETS BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

FL061654 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1404 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] The Bulgarian News Agency reports that Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Central Review Commission of the Bulgarian Communist Party has met with Politburo member Juan Almeida, president of the National Committee for Control and Revision of the Communist Party of Cuba.

In an atmosphere of cordiality and camaraderie, the two leaders exchanged experience in the area of the control and review of their parties.

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH VIETNAMESE DEFENSE MINISTER

FL061652 Havana Radio Reloj network in Spanish 1412 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Vietnamese Defense Minister Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo, has met with the Cuban ambassador to Vietnam Armando Saucedo Yerro.

During the meeting, the Vietnamese leader and Cuban diplomat exchanged information on their respective countries' situation and development of bilateral relations.

SUGAR HARVEST TO BE HELD IN TWO STAGES

FL051314 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] In order to achieve the greatest milling capacity possible, the next sugar harvest will be performed in two stages. The first stage will be from the start of the harvest to 28 February. The second stage will continue from 28 February to the conclusion of the task.

The plan is based on the greatest production achieved during the first stage with the equipment available, principally with the harvesters and the convenience of creating a reserve of that means of production to use them during the second stage to maintain the anticipated use of the potential norm.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDSJAMAICAN DESIGNATED AS NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

FLO81538 Bridgetown CANA in English 1456 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Road Town, Tortola, B.V.I. Sep 8, CANA -- Jamaican-born Kark Sinclair Atterbury is the new attorney general in the British Virgin Islands, the deputy governor's office announced.

Atterbury, who is on a two year contract, succeeds Jack Hughes, who had been acting attorney general since last November when Barbadian Lewis Hunte resigned to go into private practice here. The new attorney general was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, London, in 1968 and was admitted to the Jamaica bar in 1971.

GRENADAALEXIS ACCUSES LIBYA OF MALTREATING GRENADIANS

FLO71430 Bridgetown CANA in English 1413 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sep 6, CANA -- Grenada's Labour Minister Dr Francis Alexis has accused the African state of Libya of maltreating Grenadians working there on contract. Our brothers and sisters in Libya are being exploited, he told supporters of the ruling New National Party (NNP) government during a public meeting.

Alexis complained that the Grenadians were being victimized by what he called the irresponsibility which passes for government in Libya under Mu'ammur al-Qadhdhafi. Today any Grenadian who goes to Libya must understand that he stands to be victimized by that madman in Libya. Today in Libya our Grenadian brothers and sisters are catching ass..., he remarked.

Several Grenadians were offered job contracts mainly in the construction industry in Libya during the 1979-83 rule of the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG). The PRG had close ties with Libya. After the PRG lost power, all Libyan diplomats on the island were expelled by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

Alexis said he had letters Grenadians in Libya sent to relatives complaining of harsh treatment. The Grenada minister remarked that in one letter the brother is reporting that for four days on end all he could get to chew on is a piece of watermelon and some water. Alexis said that despite such treatment some Grenadians were prepared to visit Tripoli to sign pacts. This was an apparent reference to the leftwing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), whose leaders have made a number of trips to Libya.

Said Alexis: We came out of Africa to be slaves here and now that madman in Libya wants to bring us back there to be slaves. The answer to that is to make sure that we eradicate poverty from our midst so no longer would our people have to flee our shores for work overseas and find themselves closed in by madness and small mindedness.

HOYTE MEETS AFRICAN LEADERS IN HARARE

FLO71410 Bridgetown CANA in English 1754 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 6, CANA — Guyana will respond favourably to requests from the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Tanzania for scholarships in academic and technical fields, the government said.

The requests were made in Harare on Thursday during meetings between Guyana President Desmond Hoyte, ANC President Oliver Tambo, and PAC Chairman Johnson Phillip Mlambo, a government statement said. A number of Namibians and Zimbabweans, including one of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's secretaries, have been trained in Guyana.

In an address to the non-aligned summit in Harare on Wednesday, Hoyte said it was not too early for the movement to begin preparing for a Southern Africa without apartheid. The statement said that through Hoyte — the current chairman of the Caribbean community — Tambo thanked Caricom countries for their participation in the boycott of the recent Commonwealth games in Edinburgh. The boycott by more than half of the countries eligible to participate was to protest Britain's policy on South Africa and its refusal to agree to impose tough economic sanctions against Pretoria. Tambo told Hoyte that the boycott was a moving demonstration of solidarity, which had touched me very deeply.

Yesterday Hoyte continuing his series of bilateral contacts, held meetings with Venezuela's Foreign Minister Alberto Consalvi and Botswana President Quet Masire.

President Hoyte is due to pay state visits to Botswana and Tanzania before returning home.

BRUNSWIJK ATTACKS PATROL EN ROUTE TO HELICOPTER

FLO82039 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday morning the Brunswijk gang carried out another attack on an army patrol in the Albina area. The patrol, which was on its way to the area where the helicopter used by the army last week in its operations was forced to make an emergency landing after being shot at by the Brunswijk gang, repelled the attack. Due to the attack yesterday, the patrol was forced to return without success.

FORMER BRUNSWIJK HOSTAGE GRANTS INTERVIEW

FLO82119 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Brunswijk Group is being stimulated by the Liberation Council in Holland to create mischief in Suriname. Brunswijk also gets goods from Holland.

This was stated by Sergeant (Rihin of Haswick) in an interview on local television Friday last. (Haswick) was one of the 12 soldiers taken hostage by the Brunswijk group some weeks ago. On Wednesday last, (Haswick) was found by a patrol of the national army after a clash with the Brunswijk group at Albina.

(Haswick) disclosed in the interview that he told the military leadership how the Brunswijk group could be eliminated.

BELGIANS SAY COOPERATION NOT FULLY UTILIZED

FLO82122 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The delegation of Belgian parliamentarians who ended a visit today to Suriname said that Suriname does not fully utilize cooperation possibilities with Belgium. His observation was made after the delegation paid a visit to the (plan) bureau here.

To date, Suriname has invested only 8 million of the 20 million guilders granted by Belgium to Suriname. Cooperation between Belgium and Suriname started in 1979 when the two countries signed a technical cooperation agreement. [passage omitted]

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Latin America

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BORDER WITH CHILE UNDER 'INTENSE PATROLLING'

PY091444 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1231 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Sep (NA) -- Major Carlos Raul Vidal, secretary general of the National Border Police, today confirmed that his corps has received orders to "increase its surveillance" along the Argentine border with Chile, but he made it clear that "all is quiet so far."

In comments to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Maj Vidal said that because of the violent events in Chile, the mountain passes of Mendoza and Neuquen Provinces are being guarded strictly. He stressed that "traffic is normal, and there have been no clandestine entries or departures."

Vidal also categorically denied that the Border Police have found any weapons cargoes destined for Chile, although he said that "in situations such as the present one in the neighboring country, such problems should not be ruled out."

He stated that "very intense patrolling has been ordered, and there is a close watch at all border posts where there could be illegal traffic, but absolutely nothing has been found."

He said no major incidents have occurred along the long border zone in the Andes Mountains and remarked that, despite the events that have taken place in Chile, "everything has been absolutely normal so far" in the border area.

However, he repeated that the government has ordered the Border Police to "increase its surveillance" in order to prevent incidents or some undesired conflict.

Vidal said the only incidents that have occurred recently pertain to border problems between hamlets located opposite each other, such as questions related to cattle grazing or the lack of clear border demarcation in some regions.

Vidal stressed: "So far, there have been no problems of a political nature."

ALFONSIN REPORTS 'NO DESIRE' FOR REELECTION

PY100013 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1958 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] San Francisco, 9 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine President Raul Alfonsin stated today that he has no desire to run for reelection in 1989, and added that Army Chief of Staff Hector Rios Erenu enjoys the government's "absolute confidence."

Alfonsin also expressed his confidence that the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] will not call for a general stoppage, and added that the decree authorizing a pension increase has not yet been signed.

In remarks made this afternoon in San Francisco, Cordoba, before returning to Buenos Aires, Alfonsin said: "We are trying to improve the situation of this sector, and the executive branch intends to increase the pension."

DEMONSTRATION STAGED IN SUPPORT FOR NICARAGUA

PY091720 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0031 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (NA) -- In a document sent today to the Nicaraguan Embassy in Buenos Aires, Peronist, Radical, Intransigent, Socialist, Communist, Christian Democratic, and other leaders, are demanding "the Argentine Government and Congress express and demonstrate their solidarity" with the government and people of Nicaragua. Some 5,000 people have gathered in front of the Nicaraguan Embassy to support this demand.

the group of leaders promoting the "Ship for Solidarity and Peace" also exhorted "the countries that make up the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group to renew their efforts to achieve a political, negotiated solution in Central America, without intervention." A call was also made for "the U.S. Government to accept the resolutions of the International Court of Justice of the Hague."

The document which was signed by: Oscar Alende (Intransigent Party); Jose Luis Manzano (Justicialist Party); Carlos Raimundi (Radical Civic Union); Augusto Conte (Christian Democratic Party); and representatives of human rights organizations, unions, student centers, and other organizations, was handed over to the Nicaraguan ambassador tonight, at the Nicaraguan Embassy in this capital.

Some 5,000 demonstrators carrying posters bearing "Free Nicaragua" slogans and criticizing the U.S. government gathered in front of the Embassy, and then marched along the Corrientes Avenue up to the Obelisk. the demonstration which began at 1900 and started to march at 2100, was led by Luis Zamora, leader of the Social Affirmation Movement, Fernando Nadra, of the Communist Party, and other political and human rights organizations leaders.

MALTESE PRESIDENT MEETS ALFON SIN, OTHERS

PY091750 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2103 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today held a 30-minute meeting at the Olivos Residence with his Maltese counterpart, Agatha Barbara, who had previously stated at the National Congress that the economic and cultural exchange between the two nations will be increased.

The Maltese head of state arrived last night in Buenos Aires on an official 3-day visit within the framework of a tour she is making through several Latin American countries.

Barbara met in the morning with Vice President Victor Martinez and Chamber of Deputies leader Juan Carlos Pugliese at their offices in the National Congress building. After the meetings, the Maltese head of state described as excellent the relations between the two countries and stated that among the issues discussed, opinions were exchanged on the Malvinas and world disarmament issues. The meetings lasted 15 minutes each and were described as "protocol meetings" by National Congress sources who ordered a federal cadet guard for her entire tour.

Barbara was accompanied by Foreign Ministry officials and by her advisers.

The Maltese president later went to the Olivos Residence where Alfonsin welcomed her.

The ceremony included a 21-gun salute when Barbara arrived at the Residence. Later, the two national anthems were played and the heads of state reviewed the honor guard. Next, Alfonsin and the Maltese chief executive greeted the Argentine diplomatic personnel and the illustrious visitor's entourage. At the end of the ceremony, Alfonsin and Barbara went to the presidential cottage where they held a 30-minute talk. Afterward, the Argentine president held a banquet in honor of his counterpart.

Agatha Barbara arrived in Buenos Aires last night from Montevideo where she met with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti. Her visit to Argentina will end on 7 September at 1900.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY INSTALLED -- Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin swore in new Defense Under Secretary Alfredo Mosso during a ceremony held in the White Room of the Government House this afternoon. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2121 GMT 14 Aug 86 PY]

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT SECRETARY RESIGNS -- Buenos Aires, 20 Aug (DYN) -- By decree 1435, the government has accepted the resignation of Regional Development Secretary Eduardo Poliche. [Text] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2039 GMT 20 Aug 86 PY]

SAN JUAN ELECTS SENATOR -- San Juan, 20 Aug, (NA) -- Leopoldo Bravo, former governor of San Juan Province, was elected national senator for the San Juan Bloc Party today by the provincial legislature. Bravo will replace Carlos Gomez Centurion. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1822 GMT 20 Aug 86 PY]

NEW NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS HEAD -- Carlos Ovidio Lagos, head of the Rosario newspaper LA CAPITAL was elected board president of the NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS news agency at the last general meeting. The meeting also elected the new officers for the next two years. Carlos Fascetto, of DIARIO POPULAR became vice-president and Ariel Ausejo of AMBITO FINANCIERO, general secretary of the entity. Raul Garcia, who had been director of the news agency for the past five years yesterday resigned from the post in a surprise move and was temporarily replaced by Roberto Garcia Lerena who had up to then been connected with EL DIA of La Plata. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 23 Aug 86 p 11 PY]

ATC TELEVISION PRESIDENT INSTALLED -- Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (TELAM) -- Public Information Secretary Juan Radonjic today installed Nestor Rodriguez Cross as the new president of Argentina Televisora Color (ATC). [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1807 GMT 15 Aug 86 PY]

STATE TELEVISION TRANSFER -- Buenos Aires, 12 Aug (TELAM) -- The executive branch has ordered the transfer of Argentina Televisora Color (ATC) from the Culture Secretariat to the Public Information Secretariat. The government also created the Advisory Commission for State Television Programming which will be directly under the presidency. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2203 GMT 12 Aug 86 PY]

STATE OF SIEGE EXTENSION VIRTUALLY APPROVED

PY091843 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The state of siege has virtually been approved at the National Senate.

In a speech made by Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] Executive Secretary Guillermo Fortun during a Senate session held yesterday, the ADN has clarified its position, supporting the current state of siege in Bolivia.

The ADN votes plus those of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] are enough to approve within a few hours the extension of the state of siege that the government enacted a few days ago. [passage omitted]

COB REPORTS ARRESTS; TEACHERS DECLARE STRIKE

PY091501 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The EFE news agency, which serves Radio Panamericana in La Paz, has reported that yesterday Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] leader Mario Solis reported to the press the arrest of more trade union leaders.

Solis stated that Interior Ministry agents have arrested Noel Orozco and Victor (Echavar), a member of the executive board of the Confederation of Bolivian Urban Teachers. Solis stated this is just one more example of the government's efforts to muzzle the working class by muzzling its leaders.

Solis added that these repressive actions should have ceased because Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has repeatedly stated that the trade union leaders have guarantees to fulfill their duties.

The Confederation of Bolivian Urban Teachers has declared a 48-hour strike to demand the payment of their August salaries and has interrupted activities in most of the public schools in Bolivia.

UMOPAR LOCATES 'LARGEST' COCAINE LABORATORY

PY090403 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] In the past few hours, UMOPAR [Mobile Units for Rural Areas] forces located the largest cocaine processing laboratory ever found in Bolivia in the Huanchaca area, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has reported. The minister said that the UMOPAR forces were sent to the area to investigate the killing of three persons in Santa Cruz. The forces found tents and a large quantity of material, all of which revealed the illegal activities which were being performed in the area. This is what the minister told Panamericana a few hours ago:

[Begin Barthelemy recording] The UMOPAR forces arrived by helicopter today. They located the largest laboratory that is operating, or rather that was operating until 2 days ago in Bolivia.

Large quantities of chemicals -- among them 500 (?bottles) of ether -- were found. This indicates the laboratory's processing capacity. As you know, ether is used for refining cocaine.

The traffickers had many facilities, very large tents that housed the laboratories, several power generators, a large quantity of other types of material, and housing facilities. [end recording]

Barthelemy admitted that he does not know much about the discovery and that -- as was predicted -- no one was arrested, because the drug traffickers must have learned about the presence of military forces in the area.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] I cannot furnish further details of the discovery. However, it was confirmed this afternoon that the traffickers had a tugboat and tractors to transport the material they needed. They also had motorcycles used to connect the laboratory and other areas through several paths. I reiterate that experts believe this is the largest laboratory ever found in Bolivia.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, has anyone been arrested?

[Barthelemy] As was predicted there were no arrests, because after the incidents in which three innocent people who had nothing to do with the antidrug fight died, it was predicted that the traffickers would escape. They most probably have gone to Brazil. [end recording]

The minister added that reports that he owns a ranch in the area are totally false. He said he is not familiar with the region and that such ill-intentioned reports seek to connect him with illegal activities. Barthelemy said the antidrug forces, along with U.S. troops, are headquartered in the San Javier area.

SILES ZUAZO ORDERS 'PURGE' OF MNRI RANKS

PY100027 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The MNRI [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left] executive board has confirmed the expulsion of Felix Rospigliosi and Tamara Sanchez Pena for participating in acts of corruption during the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] administration. This information was released during a press conference held yesterday afternoon at the National Congress Building.

Former ministers Humberto Mur and Gualberto Mercado were also expelled. Mario Rueda Pena explained the actions.

Present at the conference were MNRI Executive Secretary Manuel Cardenas Mallo and delegates from the Oruro and Potosi regional offices. Also present were other MNRI political delegates who stated the intention is to purge the party which governed the country under Dr Hernan Siles Zuazo. Mario Rueda Pena stated that there is evidence of extortion on the part of Rospigliosi and Tamara Sanchez Pena. In conclusion, Rueda Pena stated that the MNRI leader, former president Hernan Siles, will fully support the decision made by the MNRI executive board. Rueda Pena said that Siles Zuazo is now in Uruguay, but that he gave instructions to purge the MNRI ranks.

'NOBISTOR' ARMS REPORTED BOUGHT BY LANDOWNERS

PY091539 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2216 GMT 7 Sep 86

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemus]

[Excerpts] Rio de Janeiro, 7 Sep (EFE) — According to a Rio de Janeiro federal police investigation, the landowners who oppose land reform in Brazil have brought Argentine-made arms which have been smuggled into Brazil.

According to the police, the investigation into the Panamanian ship Nobistor, which was seized in Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, around mid-March revealed that part of the 6-ton cargo of weapons being transported to Ghana disappeared in Brazil.

The ship, manned by an Argentine crew and with 8 U.S. Vietnam veterans, illegally entered Brazilian waters on 11 March and anchored at the port of Niteroi. Four days later, its crew members were arrested and an investigation began.

The case was reopened after new evidence was found. The matter was closed after the U.S. Veterans — headed by John Dee Early and Argentine Eduardo Oscar Gilardoni, the ship's captain — were questioned. They said they were legally transporting weapons for the Ghanaian Army and that they were forced to anchor in Brazil because of personal disputes.

The new evidence came to light when retired Argentine Navy officers Oscar Garcia Lattuada and Luis Cabut talked to Sao Paulo over the phone to contact farming companies run by landowners.

Both Lattuada and Cabut were in Rio de Janeiro between 11 and 15 March where they contacted the Nobistor crew. They returned to their country when the ship was seized. [passage omitted]

According to the investigation, the two retired Argentine Navy officers might be involved in the unloading of the weapons which were seized by the Brazilian federal police. The two officers might have acted as a liaison between the ship's crew and Brazilian landowners.

The federal police believe that the missing arms from the Nobistor shipment, which were smuggled into Brazil, were for guerrilla groups. [passage omitted]

PINOCHET CALLS FOR PLEBISCITE AFTER ATTACK

PY092301 Santiago Television Service in Spanish 2232 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Interview with Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet from reviewing stand on O'Higgins's Boulevard in Santiago during progovernment rally -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr President, the country has been watching, we have been watching, the media have noticed, but we have a question. We want to know what your innermost thoughts are as you watch this parade in your support.

[Pinochet] Well, I have always believed that Chileans cherish freedom, order, and work. I am also convinced that Chileans can stand above difficult, delicate situations. This is why a few days ago, when I endured the attack of the communists and terrorists, I thought to myself that perhaps my death would set off a reaction of the people against the terrorists and communists. I believe that my death was not necessary. I am now going to ask the country for a plebiscite, requesting that some laws be enacted to definitively launch an attack on the terrorists.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Mr president.

This has been a statement by the president of the Republic, who kindly shared with us his thoughts about the support he is receiving from thousands upon thousands of Chileans.

Dinacos: Plebiscite Studied

PY100217 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 0140 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Relay from the Press Hall by reporter Fernando Valenzuela]

[Text] The Government Social Communications Agency [Dinacos] released the following communique a few minutes ago:

In response to inquiries by the press, Dinacos reported tonight that the aspects and circumstances of a consultation or a plebiscite on terrorism and its consequences -- as mentioned by President Pinochet this afternoon -- are under study.

The communique adds: It is appropriate to remember in this regard that the people have learned details about the introduction and distribution in the country of a large quantity of weapons, with the participation of Cuban ships, earmarked for the communist party and its (?armed branch) called the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR].

According to reports from the intensive investigations being carried out after the attack on President Pinochet on Sunday, 7 September, which caused the deaths of five of his bodyguards and injured nine others, the weapons used in that attack are the same type as those discovered since the beginning of August in the 3d and 4th and Metropolitan Regions.

Leaders React to Attack

PY091525 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] William Thayer, former minister and leader of the Social Christian Movement, has said that the opposition should stop the strategy of allying itself with those forces advocating violence in social mobilizations. Thayer made this statement in reaction to the attack perpetrated yesterday against President Pinochet. Various sectors have reacted to the attack, which has created a commotion in the country.

Henrique Krauss, a member of the Christian Democratic Party, has said the attack is regrettable because it represents the loss of human lives; Chileans dying at the hands of other Chileans.

[Begin Krauss recording] This incident goes against our nation's principles. It is a break away from our tradition. It is regrettable because it shows a degree of radicalization and polarization between different positions. This has been predicted for some time and is not positive or acceptable. This incidents should make people think. Instead of advocating a hard hand, perhaps what we need is to have an alert mind and an open heart so we will understand that if there are no possibilities for understanding among Chileans, incidents of this kind unfortunately will continue to occur, thus destroying the possibilities of our future. [end recording]

Kraus added that the war among Chileans is a war between two minority positions: those who do not want to understand that the people are the ones who have to resolve the destiny of Chile and those who interpret the feeling of the people through the bloody and awful language of bullets. [passage omitted]

Through its secretary general, Ricardo Navarrete, the Radical Party has released the following public declaration:

[Begin Navarrete recording] The Radical Party once again states its energetic rejection and condemnation of terrorism, which yesterday caused new casualties that we profoundly regret. This incident reveals the magnitude of the crisis affecting the country and shows the ineffectiveness of the mechanisms established so far to return to democracy. Our party has repeatedly pointed out the dangers of the progressive polarization of Chilean society as a result of the government's irrational conduct and extremism. The facts unfortunately indicate that we are correct. [end recording]

The Radical Party declaration added that while the political forces are making great efforts to find formulas for finding a solution, the government has systematically refused to hold talks that the country in anguish is hoping to have. Historic experience shows terrorism emerges whenever the political mechanisms are not able to implement the peaceful aspirations of the people.

The National Workers Command [CNT] and the National Teachers Union, AGECH, have condemned the gradual escalation of violence that led to the attack on the president and the death of several of his bodyguards.

Manuel Bustos, vice president of the CNT, has released a declaration that says that CNT regrets the violent acts that have occurred, especially the deaths of Chileans because it causes human pain. However, the declaration also condemns the use of violent incidents as an excuse to arrest political and social leaders who are well-known democrats.

Jorge Madrid, the AGECH president, read a public declaration on recent events:

[Begin Madrid recording] Chilean teachers long ago declared themselves for life and against death, which has only brought grief to the country. This is why we believe it is urgent to find ways for Chileans to live in peace and tranquility by putting an end once and for all to bloodshed. We are well aware of the impact produced by death, and this is why we are sensitive to the pain affecting families who have lost their loved ones. [end recording]

The AGECH declaration reiterated that to forgive and forget does not help a real reconciliation and that only justice and truth can lead to the achievement of forms of democratic coexistence in which all Chileans can meet and disagree without the fear of losing their lives. In conclusion, the AGECH said the teachers will never stop believing that life will triumph over death.

The Democratic Central Organization of Workers, CDT, strongly condemned the attack and regretted the death and wounding of the president's bodyguards. It expressed its profound grief to the victims' relatives.

The CDT said that it is painful to realize Chile is moving toward bloodshed. Therefore, the government should understand that the large majority of citizens who repudiate terrorism also do not share the regime's political model, and that there is an urgent need for an immediate process of civilized understanding.

Socialist Party on Attack

PY091422 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 8 Sep (EFE) — The Chilean Socialist Party, headed by Ricardo Lagos, today released a statement on the frustrated terrorist attack against General Augusto Pinochet, in which it confirms its rejection of the strategy of armed confrontation with the military regime.

The document begins by saying that "yesterday's action represents a new step in the escalation of violence and polarization in the country," and adds that the declaration of the state of siege "does not contribute to solve Chile's basic problems."

The Chilean Socialist Party document also states that the arrest of its leader, Ricardo Lagos, "seeks to confuse public opinion in a vain attempt to relate this prominent Socialist leader to acts and attitudes which we have categorically rejected." The document adds that Lagos' arrest is "an example of indiscriminate repression and of the worsening climate on confrontation which the government seeks to create in order to elude the free elections that the Chilean people need to obtain a quick and peaceful transition to democracy."

"The political parties that are struggling for a peaceful and reasonable solution to the crisis will not renounce their legitimate right to try to overcome and reject the misconception of Pinochet or chaos, as being the only options," the socialist statement concludes.

Leftist Group Claims Attempt

AU091310 Paris AFP in English 1251 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Madrid, Sept 9 (AFP) -- A spokesman for the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, an outlawed far-left Chilean opposition group, on Tuesday confirmed a telephone claim of responsibility that his organisation had tried to kill Chilean President Augusto Pinochet on Sunday.

"We are able to confirm that this attack was carried out by the Front," the spokesman, Patricio Mans, told Spanish national radio.

"We see it virtually as a final warning aimed at forcing the regime to change its ways and to give up dictatorship."

Mr. Mans added that supporters of the Front in the Chilean Armed Forces were monitoring Gen Pinochet's movements, and that "without them, we would not have been able to do what we did."

General Pinochet, 70, emerged with a hand wound when his motorcade was attacked with machine guns and rockets in an eastern suburb of Santiago. Five bodyguards died and 10 other members of his escort were wounded.

A claim of responsibility in the Front's name was phoned to a radio station shortly after the attack.

The Front first came to the fore in March 1984, and has claimed responsibility for several acts of sabotage, including an attack on the headquarters of the military junta in September that year.

Suspect Worked at Embassy

PY100050 Paris AFP in Spanish 0002 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Cesar Bunster, a Chilean citizen allegedly involved in the bloody but unsuccessful attack on Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, worked for 10 days at the Canadian Embassy in Santiago, Canadian Ambassador Michael de Gumois reported today.

Bunster returned to Chile from Mexico last May after several years of political exile.

It has been reported by official sources that Bunster played an important role in organizing the attack perpetrated against Pinochet on 7 September on a road near Santiago. Five bodyguards died during the attack, which was claimed by the outlawed Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR]. This leftist organization is believed to be linked to the Communist Party.

The Canadian Embassy said Bunster worked as a doorman at the embassy from 11 to 20 August and that he left his job without prior notice. Bunster's performance was completely normal during that period, Ambassador de Gumois said, and added that Bunster got the job because he met the basic requirements of both good education and appearance.

According to the Chilean police, Bunster -- a son of former Chilean Ambassador to Great Britain Alvaro Bunster (1970-1973) -- rented several cars and the house used by the commandos in the attack against Pinochet.

Bunster Says Son a 'Scapegoat'

PY100220 Paris AFP in Spanish 2038 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Alvaro Bunster, father of Cesar Bunster, told AFP here today that his son is a scapegoat in a self-attack the dictatorship has fabricated to perpetuate itself in power.

Bunster, a former Chilean Ambassador in London under the government of late president Salvador Allende, said the action was obviously a self-attack with several internal and external political objectives, such as to step up repression against the opposition and to show to the United States that a democratic opening will be impossible in Chile.

They are telling Washington that it is impossible to offer a democratic opening, because there are terrorist groups with enough power to attack Pinochet, Bunster stressed. He added: There can be only one reason my son was chosen as a scapegoat. They want to impair the image of Mexico, where my son lived and worked, because of this country's unyielding position against the dictatorship. Cesar Bunster has been charged with renting cars and a house to perpetrate the attack. There is no other explanation for his alleged involvement, because Cesar was not engaged in any type of political activities and he returned to Chile because he wanted to live in his fatherland, Bunster added.

He explained that it is ridiculous to make his son appear to be a member of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), the group that has reportedly claimed the attack.

He was 13 when he left Chile, he studied in Great Britain where he graduated as a sociologist, and then he worked for the Mexican Government at the Ecology and Urban Development Ministry. He returned to Chile out of love for his country, Bunster said. The former ambassador added: He was looking for a job in Santiago and, according to the last phone conversation we had, he seemed to have found a job at the Canadian Embassy.

Alvaro Bunster asked: Will a guerilla group recruit someone who returned to the country just a few months ago after living abroad for 15 years? Would they recruit someone who is not familiar with the city, and who was just becoming acquainted with the Chilean situation?

In addition, he stressed: Why would a 28-year-old, mature man and a guerrilla group agree to use his legal identification card, instead of forged papers, to rent cars for an action? Bunster denied official reports that his son returned to Chile in May, disguised as a diplomat or businessman. I was in Santiago for the first time since I went into exile and I went to meet him at the airport. Therefore, I can assure you he arrived in Chile on 22 March with his identification papers in order and that he had no problems, Bunster remarked.

The former ambassador, who was obviously concerned about the fate of his son, said he hopes Cesar has not been arrested, because all this can be a farce. He may have been arrested even before the alleged attack, he said.

STATE OF SIEGE DECREE OUTLINES APPLICABLE RULES

PY091822 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Official Gazette has published the government decree promulgated through the Interior Ministry whereby the national defense chiefs are invested with special authority for the 90-day period during which the state of siege will be in force.

Decree 1037 delegates to the national defense chiefs listed below the authority to administer the following provisions under the state of siege in their respective jurisdictions: The provisions are: a) Restrict the freedom of movement; b) Forbid some individuals from leaving the country; c) Suspend or restrict the exercise of the right of assembly; d) Suspend or restrict the freedom of information and expression; and 3) Impose mail and media censorship. [passage omitted on names]

KIDNAPPED ANALISIS JOURNALIST FOUND DEAD

PY091544 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- Chilean journalist Jose Carrasco Tapia, kidnapped on 7 September by a commando of armed civilians, has been found dead in a Santiago suburb, police sources today reported. Carrasco, 38, was an editor of the left-wing magazine ANALISIS, which opposes President Augusto Pinochet's military regime.

Police Deny Arrest

PY092054 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean Investigative Police have denied that ANALISIS reporter Jose Carrasco was under arrest when he was found dead this morning.

In an official communique, the police said that false information has been released by ill-intentioned sources which seek to discredit the police.

ARCHBISHOPRIC REPORTS RELEASE OF U.S. PRIESTS

PY091619 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The Santiago Archbishopric today reported that two U.S. priests arrested on orders of the Chilean military regime were released during the evening of 8 September. They are Fathers Thomas Henehan Devry and Terence Cambias Gaffney, members of the U.S. Maryknoll Order, both aged 48. [passage omitted]

A spokesman of the Maryknoll Order in Santiago has said that the priests have not been charged with anything or mistreated. [passage omitted]

NETHERLANDS PROTESTS STUDENT 'INCIDENT'

LD091216 Hilversum International Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Dutch Foreign Minister Hans Van Den Broek has handed to the Chilean Ambassador to the Hague a strong protest against the incident involving the Dutch charge d'affaires in Santiago. The incident took place when the Dutch diplomat was driving four Chilean students to the offices of a human rights organization. The students had presented a petition at the Dutch Embassy. Contrary to arrangements made between the Embassy and the Chilean deputy foreign minister, the embassy cars were stopped by security police. The students were forced to get out and were arrested while the Dutch diplomat was held at gunpoint. Holland is taking this violation of diplomatic immunity most seriously. Meanwhile, the Chilean foreign minister had admitted that the students were not involved in the abortive attack on the life of President Pinochet. The minister has promised that the four will be released as soon as possible.

FOUR STUDENTS LEAVE PERUVIAN EMBASSY

PY100419 Santiago Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0225 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The four people who yesterday entered the Peruvian Embassy in Santiago, left that diplomatic mission today. They were identified as students.

The four persons, three men and one woman, who yesterday morning entered the Peruvian Embassy, left the embassy this afternoon, at 1830. They have been identified as: Benjamin Bahamon de Rojas; Carlos Pardo Zuado, student of the Jose Victorino school; Patricia Jimena Ramos Merino and Boris Sagredo Diaz, students of the Chemical and Pharmaceutical Sciences School of the University of Chile. [passage omitted]

SANTIAGO AIRPORT CLOSED AS EXILES ARRIVE

PY091829 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1745 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Sep (NA) — Chilean security forces closed Santiago International Airport 3 hours ago in anticipation of the arrival of an Aerolineas Argentinas plane carrying almost 30 Chilean exiles and accompanied by an international delegation which includes several Argentine lawmakers.

A strong police presence has been deployed throughout the airport. Relatives of the exiles arrived early at the airport to await the group, which includes former lawmakers, former ministers, labor leaders, and university students.

Other flights were delayed because of the extreme security measures that have been implemented by the Chilean Government. The Aerolineas Argentinas plane is expected at 1340.

Plane Returns to Buenos Aires

PY092154 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2123 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Relay by Patricia (Fidebeni)]

[Text] After sitting on Chilean soil for 3 and 1/2 hours, the Aerolineas Argentinas plane took off from the Pudahuel International Airport on a return trip to Buenos Aires carrying the 27 Chilean exiles, who tried to enter the country despite standing orders prohibiting their return.

Security personnel boarded the airplane and prohibited the exiles from getting off the airplane. Negotiations were held between the international police and officials of the Argentine Embassy because legislators from Argentina and other countries accompanied the exiles. An agreement was finally reached to allow the airplane to return. Therefore, the airplane left a few minutes ago.

MDP CRITICIZES PDC FOR STOPPAGE FAILURE

PY060358 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Disagreements within the opposition became worse after the outlawed Marxist People's Democratic Movement [MDP] harshly criticized the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

During a press conference, the MDP leaders expressed strong dissatisfaction with the failure of the Day of Mobilization called for this weekend.

The MDP held the PDC partially responsible for the failure, stating that the PDC did not observe the calls to join the mobilization, which ended in violent actions.

In addition, Marxist leaders reiterated their invitations for the PDC to support their mobilization, arguing that this is how they have chosen to achieve their political goals.

During the press conference, which was held at the journalists association, the communist, socialist, and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] leaders clearly admitted failure in their attempts to paralyze the country.

They stated that at this time, only a realistic political agreement could achieve some results in their future plans.

In addition, they stated that they will join a rally scheduled for late September by the self-styled National Civic Assembly [ANC].

Among the communist leaders who accused the PDC of deserting the so-called social mobilization were German Correa, Fanny Pollarolo, and Jose Sanfuentes.

OPPOSITION PARTIES SIGN DOCUMENT ON ACCORD

PY081524 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0042 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 7 Sep (EFE) — Ten Chilean political parties that oppose the government of General Pinochet have approved a document called "Bases for Supporting a Democratic Regime, Strengthening the National Accord."

The document has been approved by the right-wing, center, and left-wing non-Marxist political parties that on 25 August 1985 signed the "National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy" as a means to facilitate the opposition's unity and the holding of talks with the military, seeking a peaceful transition to a democratic government system to replace the current military regime.

The National Accord, which was sponsored by Santiago's archbishop, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, was expressly rejected on 24 December 1985 by President General Augusto Pinochet during a meeting with the cardinal.

"Let us turn the page," said Pinochet to Fresno on that occasion, thus considering finished any talks concerning the National Accord.

The new document was drawn up by a commission made up of representatives of the National Party (right-wing), the Christian Democratic Party (center), and the Socialist Party (center-left).

The text, which contains 87 points on the ethical, political, economic, and social bases for the future democracy and a new proposal for a transition to democracy, will be signed and released to the public on the afternoon of 8 September.

The 10 political parties included in this opposition coalition are the National Party, the Republican Party, the Liberal Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Popular Socialist Union, the Radical Party, the Chilean Socialist Party, the Mandujano-faction of the Socialist Party, and the Historical Faction of the Socialist Party.

NAVY PERSONNEL ARRESTED FOR ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA091533 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Colombian Navy personnel have been involved in a huge arms-trafficking operation for the subversive Popular Liberation Army [EPL]. This was discovered in the town of Corozal, Sucre Department.

Four civilians and five militarymen whose names have not been announced were arrested on charges of possessing a shipment of arms, communication equipment, computers, and sophisticated recorders.

Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Sandoval Vargas, commander of the (Comenia) Navy Base, said he was surprised by the size of the seized material. He confirmed that it was going to be sent to the EPL, and announced that an investigation has been initiated to punish the civilians and the militarymen involved.

GOVERNMENT REITERATES BAN ON REPORTING INCIDENTS

PA091944 Bogota Television Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Communications Ministry has warned journalists that it is against the law to broadcast incidents or events that violate the law -- for example, interviewing guerrillas during town takeovers is against the law. Therefore, Communications Minister Lopez Gomez warned that strong sanctions will be imposed, without hesitation, on those who go too far in their reporting operations.

BRIEFS

DRUG INGREDIENT CONFISCATED -- This morning police in Bogota confiscated a shipment of 200 parcels of light bicarbonate which is used in the manufacture of hydrochloric cocaine. The shipment was in two trailer trucks, and the drivers were arrested. The drivers offered the checkpoint police 100,000 pesos to allow them to drive on to the capital of El Meta. [Summary] [Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86 PA]

1985 FOREIGN DEBT FIGURE -- At the end of 1985, the balance of Colombia's total foreign debt was \$12,583,000,000. Of this figure, 72 percent corresponded to the public foreign debt and the remaining 28 percent corresponded to the private debt. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 9 PA]

NEW APPOINTMENTS MADE -- Chemical engineer Jose Joaquin Palacio Campuzano will be the head of Colombian Customs; lawyer Santiago Pardo Ramirez will head the National Tax Directorate; and economist and engineer Diego Otero Prada, will be the manager of ICEL [Colombian Electric Energy Institute]. Engineer Vicente Giordanelli, will be the head of ECOMINAS [Colombian Mining Enterprise], lawyer Monica de Griefff Lindo will be secretary general of the Mines and Energy Ministry, and lawyer Eduardo Mendoza de la Torre will be the secretary general of the Finance Ministry. Sergio Rodriguez Azuero will head the Banking Superintendency [Superintendencia Bancaria -- SUPERBANCARIA]. It was also reported that current Avianca Airlines manager, Hernan Rincon, will be the new president of the State Bank. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 2 Sep 86 pp 1-A, 9-A PA]

TOP OFFICIALS HOLD DEBATE ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA041542 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Ecuadoran Vice President Blasco Penaherrera and Andres Vallejo, president of the Ecuadoran National Congress, participated in a televised debate last night.

Penaherrera said that the hearings with Finance Minister Alberto Dahik reflect attempts to impose a dictatorship by the new majority. The vice president warned that those hearings are illegal because Dahik cannot be arraigned in his capacity as spokesman [title as heard] of the Monetary Board. He pointed out that it is necessary for the full effect of the new measures to set in, and that the system was not designed to satisfy foreign creditors, but rather to promote development. Penaherrera asked the opposition to make specific proposals.

Vallejo stated that the foreign debt is unpayable in view of the country's difficult economic situation. He argued that the economic measures seek to satisfy the demands of international credit organizations, and that the economic model imposed will lead to the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few and to the impoverishment of the masses. He claimed that the release of foreign exchange from restrictions clearly benefits a small group of exporters, and that the new floating interest rates benefit banks and lending institutions. Vallejo warned that the package of measures will destroy important sectors of the economy, unleash inflation, increase unemployment, and ultimately lead to a recession. The president of the Congress asserted that the hearings being held with the finance minister are legal. He said that Dahik is being questioned not only on the package of economic measures, but on other irregularities. He said that a dictatorship of the majority implies that it acts impulsively and transcends its powers. The Congress has acted in line with its functions; balance and independence between the various branches of government are fundamental to the consolidation of democracy, Vallejo said.

FEBRES: 'NOTHING BEING CONCEALED FROM PEOPLE'

PA090351 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero has said that the letters of intention sent to the IMF, which have been given publicity here in the country through a number of communications media, show that Ecuador has not committed itself to adopting measures that might violate the people's sovereignty, as certain opposition sectors have indicated. The president said that these economic documents had not been published previously because it had not been opportune to do so, but it has now been shown that nothing is being concealed from the people.

The president said in conclusion that the letters of intention clearly show that his government has in no way hindered the country and that there is no valid reason for bringing any action against Finance Minister Alberto Dahik. [passage omitted]

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL CREATED: ATTACKS REPORTED

PY090044 Paris AFP in Spanish 2012 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Last night, when announcing the creation of the government-implemented National Council of Human Rights, Justice Minister Carlos Blancas said the Peruvian Government can only hold talks with the Shining Path, the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement, and others, if these groups lay down their arms and surrender.

Let them change their attitude first, and then there can be dialogue. The government is ready to accept their repentance and talk with them, Blancas told the press.

The National Council of Human Rights, provided for by the Constitution and created by government decree, is an organization of the executive branch in charge of promoting and strengthening human rights.

After confirming that this council will not replace the Peace Commission which was dissolved as a consequence of the mutiny in the three Lima prisons on 18 July, Blancas said the council will be presided over by the justice minister and made up of representatives of two other ministries, the Catholic Church, the Peruvian university, the bar association, and other private institutions.

The council will analyze the laws in force and propose the necessary measures to make them more effective. It will also establish relations with congressional human rights commissions, and international organizations.

He said that Peru's doors are open for the international institutions that defend human rights, as it has recently shown to Amnesty International.

Meanwhile, in Lima's residential area of Miraflores, subversives conducted three dynamite attacks, killing one watchman, and seriously injuring another. The police reported five other people were also injured.

A subversive commando yesterday left a bomb on the sixth floor of the El Pacifico Building. The bomb exploded while being removed.

According to the source, a rebel commando machine-gunned a casino in Miraflores, where a large group was hosting a party for former President of the Petroperu executive Board Alfredo Carranza. There were no casualties or damage. The source also reported that two other bombs were defused downtown in San Martin Square.

AEROFLOT TO OPEN OFFICE IN MONTEVIDEO

PY081742 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 25 Aug 86 p 5

[Text] The representative of the Soviet airline, German Syssoliatik, has informed EL DIA that Aeroflot will open an office in the Torre Libertad building on Plaza de Cagancha between 10 and 15 September, and it will probably start regular flights between Montevideo and Moscow in 1987.

Aeroflot is currently flying from Buenos Aires to Moscow, with stopovers at Dakar and Budapest. This service will possibly be changed to include stops in Cabo Verde and Cairo.

Aeroflot plans to start Montevideo-Moscow flights next year, but has not yet established the itinerary.

POLITICIANS REJECT ATTACK AGAINST PINOCHET

PY082240 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 8 Sep (AFP) -- The Uruguayan political sector today rejected last night's attack against Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, but also asserted this attack is the result of a fierce dictatorship.

Congressional sources of the ruling Colorado Party (liberal) said that there is no justification for this act against mankind, although asserting that, in this case, it was a reaction to repression.

The spokesmen emphasized that the military sectors not supporting Pinochet must realize that his staying in power is a negative factor that may cause, among other things, an inexorable escalation of violence.

On the other hand, members of the centrist National Party (Blanco), the second strongest political force in the country, said the attack is a logical consequence of state terrorism.

Sources of the Broad Front (leftist coalition) also disapproved of the attack, whose responsibility was claimed by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, while charging Pinochet with being responsible for the violence reigning in his country.

LUSINCHI DISCUSSES PLANNED DEBT REPAYMENT

PA100208 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Venezuela verified tonight that it will repay all of its international debts. This was reported by John Reed, president of Citicorp, Citibank after a meeting with President Lusinchi that lasted more than 2 hours. At the meeting, the various negotiations the country has carried out through its public representatives with the crediting banks were reviewed. They also discussed possible ties between the private debt and public foreign debt, and U.S. views on Venezuela's economy. Reed stressed that at present the crediting banks have confidence in that Venezuela will pay its debt. President Lusinchi reiterated that Venezuela will pay up to the last penny as long as the conditions are fulfilled that are established in the clauses of the refinancing negotiation and the special clause that establishes a contingency plan if the country's economic situation is not favorable.

Reed leaves the country convinced -- after the meeting with President Lusinchi and his ministers -- that there will be a favorable arrangement at the meetings that will take place in New York.

[Begin Reed recording] Citibank has been in Venezuela for 70 years and we know the country well. We have faith in the country's future because of its natural resources and its human resources. [end recording]

Also discussed at this meeting was foreign investment in our country, and it was pleasant to hear from the crediting banks' representative that there is a general consensus in the United States that Venezuela will fulfill its commitments and that the country has great potential within Latin America's economic framework.

BRIEFS

COAST GUARD APPOINTMENT -- Brigadier General Jose Francisco Rendon Reyes has been appointed commander of the FAC, Armed Forces of National Cooperation, Coast Guard. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 2 PA]

ARMY TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENT -- Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Castro Iturbe, a general staff officer and commander pilot, has been appointed commander of the General Jose Antonio Paez Air Base in Puerto Ayacucho, capital of the Amazonas Territory. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Sep 86 p 1 PA]

OIL EXPORTS TO DECREASE BY 150,000 BARRELS DAILY

PA060244 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 3 Sep 86 pp 1-A, 19-A

[By A. Berdejo Arvizu]

[Text] Pemex Director Mario Ramon Beteta said yesterday that even if oil prices on the international market increase, Mexico will make good its pledge to lower its oil exports by 150,000 barrels daily.

Interviewed briefly at the National Palace after the Cabinet's salutation to President Miguel de la Madrid for his fourth report to the National Congress, Beteta pointed out that oil sales to the United States have not been increased so far. These sales have remained at 50,00 barrels daily, aimed at the U.S. strategic reserve.

He said that an "extremely" good oil price has been observed in the international market. The price went up between \$3 and \$4 a barrel.

He said, however, that it is impossible to assert that the oil price will stabilize, much less at what level.

The official recalled that Mexico's great problems have been caused by an oil price drop and added that, for this reason it would be risky to speculate on the possible new price of oil.

He also said that despite these increases in oil prices on the international market, Mexico will fulfill its pledge to lower its oil exports by 150,000 barrels daily. Should sales abroad be increased, this action would contribute toward the strengthening of the phenomenon that is being combatted.

In addition, he reported that the disagreement between Pemex and the Revolutionary Union of Mexico Oil Workers [Sindicato Revolucionario de Trabajadores Petroleros de la Republica Mexicana] is in the process of solution.

He also reported that the gasoline quality is now very good because the content of tetraethy lead has been lowered and a detergent chemical has been added to the gasoline, which cleans the engine as it is fed fuel.

He also said that this not only increases the engine performance but reduces environmental pollution to a large extent.

GUATEMALAN MINISTER, OTHERS ARRIVE 5 SEP

FLO51529 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0530 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Mexico, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Guatemalan agriculture minister and agriculture vice ministers from El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, and the directors of the international organization of agricultural health OISA have arrived in Mexico City. The foreign officials will attend an OISA meeting tomorrow, Friday, which will be presided over by Eduardo Pesqueira Olea, Mexican agriculture and water resources secretary. Upon arriving at the Mexico City Airport, Guatemalan Agriculture Minister Rodolfo Estrada affirmed that relations between Mexico and his country could not be better than they are now. [passage omitted]

COSTA RICAGOVERNMENT WILL NOT 'LEND' TERRITORY TO CONTRAS

PA100022 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2357 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 9 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Today, Costa Rican Public Security Minister Hernan Garron Salazar ruled out any possibility of Costa Rica allowing the United States to give military training to the Nicaraguan "contras" in its territory. The official told ACAN-EFE that the U.S. Government has not made any request to train the anti-Sandinists here.

Salazar added: "They would have to be deaf" to make a request of that nature after President Oscar Arias Sanchez' administration has repeatedly stated its neutrality. "We have been very clear on this matter, and we are not going to lend our territory," Garron Salazar noted.

U.S. publications recently disclosed that the U.S. "Green Berets" could train the "contras" in some Central American country, preferably El Salvador, Honduras, or Panama. In addition, the Costa Rican minister voiced his concern about a possible increase in military activities in the southern region of Nicaragua, on the border with Costa Rica, which could have some impact on this country.

In June, the U.S. Congress approved \$100 million in humanitarian and military aid for the armed anti-Sandinists groups fighting against the Managua government.

ARIAS DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT OBJECTIVES, BEHAVIOR

PA090422 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Just because we do not agree with the Sandinists does not mean we are in favor of those who are trying to eliminate them through a war, President Oscar Arias Sanchez said.

Why try to change our position, he asked. Costa Rica has always believed in mediation and has always been in the center of the road, President Arias added, in a speech delivered at the opening of a training course for Foreign Ministry personnel who will hold diplomatic posts during the next 4 years.

He told them: I am sure that you will all do a good job as our leaders because our foreign policy is good. He also said that their cooperation at the diplomatic missions will be appreciated by the country and his government, and he asked them to always tell the truth. He urged them to serve their country with honesty and pride. He said that he is always willing to listen, even to his adversaries, because dialogue can give us the best answers and solutions.

President Arias said that during the 4 months of his administration, the people have realized that his government is practicing what it preaches. We should be polite in political matters, but should realize at the same time that what is good for a group or an organization is not always the best for the country, he indicated. He also mentioned that there have been times when he has had to say no to friends, associates, and social groups, because he considered it his responsibility to act in a way that would not cast any doubts on his conduct.

President Arias said that in the next few days, we are going to implement measures that will be hard to accept, but we are going to have to do this to control state expenditures and to try to overcome the bottleneck the financial sector represents for development, and, in addition, to control inflation. However, he added that in order to achieve these objectives we must have peace in the country and with our neighbors.

RELATIONS TO BE REESTABLISHED WITH MOROCCO

PA091416 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal has said that Costa Rica will reestablish diplomatic relations with Morocco within the next few weeks. There has been great progress in the talks in this regard. Although the announcement on the resumption of relations had been expected to be issued within the next few days because the foreign minister has been invited to visit that Arab nation, the trip had to be postponed due to last minute reasons. Nevertheless, the Costa Rican foreign minister said that the reestablishment of the relations will be formalized at UN headquarters at the end of the month.

Upon announcing the upcoming reestablishment of relations with Morocco, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal said that Costa Rica seeks to open diplomatic relations with moderate Arab countries. We want to forge a new path and we want to establish contacts with the Arab countries as much as possible, the foreign minister explained. He added that some of those governments have approached the Foreign Ministry to express their desire to establish relations with Costa Rica. Foreign Minister Madrigal said that talks on this have been very varied and that although there is nothing definite with other nations, there is clear desire by both Costa Rica and the other countries.

Foreign Minister Madrigal said that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with Morocco does not involve any change in Costa Rica's ties of friendship with Israel or with Western Sahara. In the case of Israel, there will be no change in the basic and fundamental principles and the support for the State of Israel will be maintained even if contacts are established with the nations of the Arab world, the foreign minister stressed.

Costa Rica broke relations with Morocco in 1982.

MADRIGAL ON POSSIBLE ROLE IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

PA100319 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto has said that Costa Rica has not discarded the possibility of joining the Nonaligned Movement. He also denied that Costa Rica is seeking the support of the Arab countries. Costa Rica has been an observer at the two most recent Nonaligned Movement summits, Madrigal Nieto indicated. We are not thinking of joining immediately, but neither are we discarding the idea, he said.

He referred to the Group of 42, known as the Singapore Group, which is interested in giving the movement more independence of action and in taking it out from under the Kremlin's influence. He added that this group is playing an important role in the democratic life of the movement, and in this respect, Costa Rica could make positive contributions at the debates of the Nonaligned Movement, to make it assume a more balanced position on world affairs.

Madrigal Nieto explained that contrary to what the Nonaligned Movement says about the Central American problem being socioeconomic in nature, the truth is that similar conditions exist in other countries and they are not trying to solve their problems through an armed conflict, as in Central America, where foreign forces are definitely participating in a problem that is certainly not socioeconomic.

Madrigal Nieto insisted that although a socioeconomic problem exists in Central America, as in many Latin American and African countries, no one can deny that outside forces are participating in the struggle going on in the region.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DISCUSSES SESORI TALKS, UCA RECTOR

PA100223 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 6 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] President Duarte stated yesterday in La Palma, Chalatenango, that he will be in Sessori at the third round of talks on 19 September, whether or not the guerrillas are there.

The president, who was enroute to Citala to inaugurate a bridge, told newsmen that he stopped in La Palma "to say a prayer for our people's peace." He added that "he wanted to take hold of the spirit of La Palma to take it to Sessori." Referring to the third round of talks, Duarte said that "to me, the decision has been made: The meeting will be held in Sessori on 19 September and I will go there whether the guerrillas get there or not."

Duarte reported that for the safety of the members of the FMLN-FDR delegation, he is going to send the troops they request and added: "So that they can come, I am going to give them protection just like I did in La Palma and Ayagualo, so they will have nothing to complain about." "I am going to give them food, I am going to give them protection; I am going to send the Red Cross to them; I am going to give them anything they want so that they can sit down and discuss peace." Duarte stressed that if the third round of talks does not take place, he has other methods for continuing the search for peace, adding that he has not put these methods into practice. He did not say what these methods were.

In addition, he accused Dr Ignacio Ellacuria, the rector of the Jose Simeon Canas Catholic University, UCA, of being an FMLN spokesman. Duarte said: "You should have heard Mr Ellacuria. He has been speaking in favor of the guerrillas throughout the world."

Asked about Ellacuria's remarks that the government does not have enough [political] room for a dialogue and is subordinate to the decisions of the U.S. Government, Duarte replied: "If I convoke the dialogue, if I make the invitation and they say no, and I insist, I think that I have more room than these gentlemen who say no to everything."

Duarte said that the UCA rector defends the FMLN's Marxist project, and that, in addition, he is the creator of the theory and concept of rebelliousness of the guerrillas, on the basis of which they maintain their process of rebellion and indiscipline to attain their objectives.

Duarte noted that "there are two possibilities: Either the guerrillas join the democratic process and form political, social, and economic forces that can influence this process, or they take the path of weapons and violence in order to seize power by force. Ellacuria proposes the latter model," he emphasized, because "I am proposing the former."

Duarte also said that a naturalized foreigner, like the UCA rector, "could lose his citizenship and be sent to jail if he continues to speak as he has, because he has insulted the executive branch, the government, the president, and the people," Asked if the government is planning to withdraw Ellacuria's citizenship, Duarte said no, "the government is not contemplating that because we live within a democratic process and anyone can say what he pleases within this process."

Later, Duarte and his retinue went to Citala where they inaugurated the Citala bridge which is one of the projects of the government's new "United to Reconstruct" counterinsurgency campaign.

Views Guerrilla's Stance

PA100225 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Yesterday, Salvadoran President Joe Napoleon Duarte said: "I will go to the third round of talks on 19 September in Sesori whether or not the FMLN or FDR representatives arrive, and with or without an agenda."

The president was questioned during the swearing in of a new Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta. He said that he is not a toy [no es juguete] and that he invited the "guerrilla commanders" to attend the meeting at the site they selected. Duarte added that he does not pay attention to the guerrillas' remarks or conditions to attend, because an agreement was reached to meet in Sesori, and what is it where the meeting will take place. He said that to date the guerrillas have not confirmed they will attend the preliminary meeting in Costa Rica the day after tomorrow, as agreed. He said that Sesori will not be demilitarized because the Salvadoran Armed Forces will be there to protect them [the FMLN-FDR delegates], and this is the guarantee he is offering. He recalled that during the previous talks in La Palma and Ayagualo, the Armed Forces remained 10 km from the area, and that the terrorists broke their word by bringing armed people, with the result being the imminent danger of some incident taking place.

In conclusion, he said that he would suggest to the rebels that the Marxist-Leninist ideology they follow be included along with the other ideologies (Christian Democratic, liberal, conservative ideologies et.) within a democratic framework. If they accept this, the talks will last as long as necessary to settle the situation.

Assures Citizen Presence

PA090440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] San Salvador, 8 Sep (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte declared today that the Salvadoran Army will permit the presence of civilians who want to witness the third dialogue between the government and the rebels that will take place on 19 September in Sesori, 153 km east of San Salvador.

Duarte thus responded to rebel allegations, according to which government troops would prevent the arrival of civilians in Sessori. "The Army can never go against the fundamental decisions of the government to find peace," Duarte stated.

He recalled that in La Palma and Ayagualo, where the first two meetings were held, "nobody was banned" access, noting that "in Sessori we will open the doors to anybody that wants to come."

Regarding his presence in the third meeting with the guerrillas, Duarte said that "I will go to the dialogue on the 19th and I will be seated in the church at 0900 that morning." He also added that he will arrive accompanied by his committee, but unarmed, warning that the representatives of the FMLN-FDR must act likewise.

The Salvadoran president reiterated that in Sessori "I will have the protection of the Armed Forces," just as in Ayagualo during the second dialogue on 30 November 1984.

VENCEREMOS REVIEWS CURRENT SITUATION IN MORAZAN

PA090432 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Attention: The enemy operation in this unyielding Morazan Department is completely bogged down. Twenty-seven days after the beginning of yet another enemy operation here in heroic Morazan, we will review for our people the serious bloodletting caused to the crazed troops of a puppet high command that can no longer make either heads or tails from its Army's serious situation, the suffocating situation in which it has been placed by our organized people.

The enemy operation began in Morazan on 14 August with the participation of paratroopers, the Atlacatl Battalion, and several battalions of Military Detachment No 4. The operation began with the arrival of airborne troops in bordering Nahuaterique (?Volcano), in the Las Trojas area. On that occasion, the enemy used 24 transport and (?recovery) helicopters, an E-2 light aircraft, a C-47 armored plane, and 2 A-37 bombers.

Twenty-seven days after the beginning of this dramatic operation, Radio Venceremos is providing information about the number of casualties inflicted on the regime's exhausted troops.

So far, enemy casualties total 127. We repeat: 127 casualties including both dead and wounded. Of these, 64 were caused by revolutionary mines, 64 casualties [words indistinct] (?these popular weapons). Fifty-nine others were caused with rifle fire, and four others with anti-aircraft fire, when our forces downed a UH-1H helicopter on 15 August in Arambala. [passage omitted]

HONDURAS

COLUMNIST OPPOSING CONTRA PRESENCE 'THREATENED'

PA081543 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Last Saturday, TIEMPO columnist Victor Meza said that he has been threatened with death, as has National Party leader Elizabeth Tita Zuniga.

Meza appeared on the list released by the Honduran Human Rights Defense Committee, CODEH, in which there are several people condemned to death by a battalion known as the 316 Battalion. They were condemned to death because they oppose the presence of U.S. and contra troops in Honduras. Last weekend, [7-second break in reception] along with the daughter of the former nationalist candidate Ricardo Zuniga, Elizabeth Zunica.

A report on the threat was delivered to the U.S. State Department by a friend of his in Washington, because there is no credibility in Honduran institutions, Meza said. Meza added: I have reports from reliable sources saying that there are kidnap threats against me and Tita Zuniga and that they could be carried out in the coming days. Meza said that the reports indicate that the group wants to kidnap him and Zuniga with the intention of linking the kidnappings with the case of Major Ricardo Zuniga Morazan.

Meza said that last year in August he remained under arrest while the authorities were trying to locate the whereabouts of retired Major Zuniga, who was subsequently found dead. The Honduran authorities blamed Cuban Orlando Martinez de Castro for that murder. Meza stressed: They want the kidnapping to appear as revenge, and he added that through one of his friends in Washington he sent a report to the U.S. State Department.

In answer to a question as to why he presented the report to U.S. authorities instead of to Honduran authorities, Meza said: because there is no credibility in the Honduran institutions. In Honduras, those in command are the U.S. people, not the Honduran people. Hondurans only carry out the orders given by the U.S. people, Meza, the columnist of the newspaper TIEMPO of San Pedro Sula, concluded.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON U.S. CHARGES

PA100205 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0016 GMT 10 Sep 86

[News conference given by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado to unidentified reports at the Presidential Palace in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Ramirez] Here is a communique I am now going to read. Afterwards, I will answer any questions you may have.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry addresses the Nicaraguan people and the international community to report that yesterday, 8 September, Nicaragua's ambassador in Washington, Comrade Carlos Tunnerman, was summoned by Mr William Walker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, to tell him that according to U.S. intelligence sources, which he did not identify, it is known that the Nicaraguan Government is involved in preparing alleged attacks against the personnel of U.S. diplomatic missions in Central American and other Latin American countries. Likewise, Ambassador Tunnerman was told that the U.S. Government would hold the Nicaraguan Government responsible if such attacks were implemented.

Today, the foreign minister sent an official note to the U.S. ambassador in Managua whereby the Nicaraguan Government strongly and categorically rejects this false and reckless charge that aims to create conditions enabling the U.S. to justify the most recent and larger scale acts of aggression against the Nicaraguan people and government.

Threats as those described, constitute additional efforts by the U.S. Administration to deepen the war unjustly imposed on the Nicaraguan nation. It is no coincidence that these charges are made precisely at a time when the U.S. Congress has approved \$100 million in aid to the mercenary forces, the involvement of U.S. military advisers in the aggression against Nicaragua is being authorized, and the path is being paved for CIA involvement in directing and conducting terrorist actions against the national territory, such as the past mining of our ports and other operations which commando units specializing in sabotage were commissioned to conduct.

In view of the lack of legal or moral arguments to justify the policies of force, threats, and terror the U.S. Government is implementing against our country, the U.S. Government is resorting to indefensible accusations. In reality, these accusations point to a growing U.S. rejection of the norms of civilized coexistence among states, and the intention to legitimize an unlawful and immoral war.

These inadmissible charges were made when the international community is demanding an end to the policy of force the U.S. Government is applying against Nicaragua. In this regard, these charges also aim to avoid the strong appeal for peace and the defense of international legal order, which was most recently expressed in the rejection by the U.S. people of these policies, in the historic ruling by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986, and in the strong declaration issued at the Eighth Nonaligned Summit meeting. In addition, the international community is witness to direct U.S. responsibility in implementing an official policy of state terrorism that has led to the indiscriminate killings of thousands of Nicaraguan citizens as well as civilian volunteers of diverse nationalities.

As a question of principle, Nicaragua rejects and condemns any kind of terrorist action. The Nicaraguan Government alerts and denounces before the international community these efforts aiming to involve Nicaragua in terrorist actions, so as to promote a climate conducive to turning Nicaragua into a target of reprisals, to heighten the atmosphere of war, and open the door for direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

[Correspondent] I would like to ask [words indistinct], pardon me, good evening I would like to ask...

[Ramirez, interrupting] We are sending copies of this message to all the countries that have diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. As a matter of fact, we have called this news conference to report to the local and international public on the clear and categorical stance by the Nicaraguan Government regarding this situation. As we said, the goal of this situation is to merely try to pave the way for a higher level of aggression against the country and to depict terrorist actions against the country as reprisals.

[Correspondent] Didn't the United States give more specific details about the charges, that is, against whom and in what countries [words indistinct].

[Ramirez] As we explained in the communique I just read, Ambassador Tunnerman was not given specific information. There can be no specific details precisely because these charges cannot be founded in actions by the Nicaraguan Government. We repeat, as a matter of principle, we reject terrorist actions of all kinds. [Ramirez pauses] Well, if there are no more questions, we thank you. You will receive a copy of this communique.

ORTEGA BEGINS INDIA VISIT, GREETED BY GANDHI

PA092359 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra began a 48-hour visit to New Delhi today during which he will hold official talks with the country's top authorities. Ortega arrived in India yesterday on his first official trip to that country. He visited Bangalore and Bombay in southern and western India, respectively. Upon his arrival in New Delhi, he was greeted by Indian President Zail Singh, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, and other Indian political and social personalities, as well as the diplomatic corps.

Ortega visited this nation before as one of the chiefs of state who participated in the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in 1983.

Official talks between the Nicaraguan leader and the Indian chief of state began shortly after the arrival of the visitor in New Delhi. The top-level meetings will probably focus on the problems created by the United States because of its intervention in the affairs of the Central American and southern Asian regions, as well as on the outlook for bilateral trade.

After welcoming Ortega at the airport, President Singh reiterated that his country believes in the people's inalienable right to choose their own destiny without any foreign intervention. After the first round of talks today, a bilateral cooperation agreement on culture will be signed, and the Nicaraguan president will be feted at an official reception.

According to all predictions, Ortega's visit will give India the opportunity to establish specific terms of cooperation with the Central American nation that India supports in its struggle to preserve its territorial integrity, which is threatened by a direct U.S. intervention, as reported by Nicaraguan officials.

Further Reportage

For Indian media reports of President Daniel Ortega's visit to India, including visits to Bangalore, Bombay, and New Delhi, see the India section of the 9 September Southeast Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RAMIREZ INAUGURATES WORKS IN PUERTO CABEZAS

PA091429 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Last weekend Nicaraguan Acting President Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado inaugurated three important works in Puerto Cabezas. Abraham Rivera Airport now has a completely paved 2500-meter runway, and its operation facilities have been extended. Another work that will help resolve the electricity supply problem is the inauguration of three generators, and a prestressed concrete plant to accelerate the housing programs that will benefit the area residents and the technicians mobilized to the Atlantic Coast.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CASTRO'S ANGOLA TRIP

Terms RSA Crisis 'Irreversible'

FL000044 Havana Radio Rebelde Nevana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro reiterated here in Luanda on Tuesday, [9 September] that the South African apartheid regime has entered into an irreversible, unsalvageable crisis and is facing death.

The Cuban head of state, who has been in Angola since last Sunday after departing Harare, Zimbabwe, where he participated in the Eighth Nonaligned Summit, met here in Luanda with thousands of Cuban internationalists. The Cuban chief of the revolution said there is no difference whatsoever between a civilian and a military internationalist.

Castro reiterated that the focus of the conflict in South Africa [RSA], the cause of [the conflict in] southern (meridional) Africa, is the apartheid regime. He repeated the disposition of the Cuban Government to maintain its military assistance in Angolan territory as long as the apartheid regime continues. The independence of Namibia and security for Angola and other Frontline states, said Castro, would be guaranteed by the definite dismantling (liquidacion) of that criminal [word indistinct] humanity, that prevailing regime in Pretoria.

Castro said, we would have preferred not to be in Angola but history has made this decision. We hope that one day all Cuban cooperation in the world will be through doctors, teachers, a civilian cooperation, and that peace will exist in the African Continent. Cuba has been here 11 years in a rigorous, difficult struggle, full of sacrifices, sweat, and on occasion at the cost of human life, but that sacrifice, said the chief of the Cuban revolution, has not been in vain. It has been a sacrifice for honor, dignity, and liberty, not just in southern Africa, not only in Angola, but also for all of humanity.

Castro said by dismantling apartheid, Namibia's independence would be automatic and the security of all countries neighboring South Africa would also be automatic. The last Cuban soldiers could then depart the land of Agostino Neto, said Castro.

The Cuban president also held talks this Tuesday with his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and placed a floral wreath at the mausoleum of the father of Angola, Dr. Agostino Neto.

Rejects 'Linkage Theory'

FL091217 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] In Luanda, the Presidents of Cuba Fidel Castro and of Angola Jose Eduardo Dos Santos have reiterated the strong ties of solidarity uniting the two countries and expressed their confidence in the unavoidable defeat of South Africa's apartheid.

Presidents Fidel Castro and Jose Eduardo Dos Santos participated in a friendship event held in the Angolan capital where the statements made in Harare, Zimbabwe indicating that only the end of the apartheid will create conditions for the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola, were reasserted.

Fidel rejected the U.S.-South African so-called linkage theory [preceding word in English] which conditions Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola and underscored that such linkage should be established to end apartheid. Later he said that Cubans and Angolans not only defend Angola's freedom and sovereignty but also the cause of the South African people, the struggle for Namibia's independence, the safety of all frontline nations, and Africa's and humankind dignity.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos thanked Fidel for visiting Angola and said the presence of the leader of the Cuban revolution in Harare's nonaligned summit was a decisive factor in its success. President Dos Santos expressed his confidence in the final defeat of apartheid and Namibia's independence because he said the cause Angola defends is just and his country has made their own socialist concepts.

Earlier, Cuban President Fidel Castro placed a floral wreath honoring the Cubans fallen in Angola. During the solemn ceremony held in Luanda, Fidel was accompanied by Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, party Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, and Carlos Aldana, Central Committee member and chief of its Revolutionary Orientation Department.

Speaks at Workers' Meeting

FL100129 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro presided over a meeting today with civilian cooperative workers during which they ratified the decision to contribute to progress and peace in South Africa. The Cuban leader, who is making a friendly and working visit here, praised the persistence of the Cuban people in giving military and civilian cooperation in this country for 11 years. A small island blockaded by imperialists and the efforts of Angolans has caused South African fascists and racists to suffer a profound defeat.

At the same time, he reiterated the disposition and will that exists to make the necessary sacrifices until the true cause of the current tragedy disappears, the apartheid system, which is injured and facing a death crisis. One day, said the commander in chief, we will return to the fatherland not only with the satisfaction of aiding Angola, but satisfied with contributing to the security and dignity of all the peoples of Africa. A true wave of applause by doctors, social workers, teachers, and others ratified Fidel's words, which noted the multiplication several times of the quality of the Cuban and Angolan forces who work here.

Today, the commander in chief began official talks with President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos and other high-level officials. Also this morning, Castro placed a floral wreath at the mausoleum of former President Agostino Neto.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CHILEAN CRISIS, OUTLOOK

PA091210 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] The attack on Augusto Pinochet, leader of the Chilean regime, who was slightly wounded in his left hand, has worsened the Chilean political crisis.

When analyzing this situation, one must bear in mind the people's struggle and Washington's connivance with the country's top-level military leaders to replace the tyrant in due time.

Throughout all this, Washington struggles -- above all -- to maintain control over Chile; the dictatorship increases violence; and the people organize antifascist demonstrations every day. These demonstrations have become particularly strong and organized since 4 September -- the date when presidential elections were held before the 1973 military coup.

Several capitalist agencies have mentioned a possible failure of the most recent drive in the people's struggle. Furthermore, members of the Pinochet regime have stated that the 2-day strike failed to become generalized because of a lack of harmony in the opposition forces' actions. The truth is that, despite the violent repression unleashed by the military regime's forces, the national protest drive declared by the National Civil Assembly and the People's Democratic Movement was supported by large sectors of the population.

On 4-5 September, thousands of students, workers, and people living in the country's slums joined the demonstrations against the regime and the struggle for their civilian, political, and social rights. The largest demonstrations were staged in Santiago de Chile, the capital, and the cities of Temuco, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, and Puntarenas -- where several public demonstrations, blackouts, and more than 12 dynamite explosions were reported. Meanwhile, workers of the public transportation sector, hundreds of students, and other groups in most of the cities joined the 48-hour general strike, which was organized by the leftist People's Democratic Movement.

The strike was carried out at the national level and caused the partial closure of stores, a decrease in transportation facilities, and a reduction of industrial activities; in addition, very few students attended classes. Therefore, it is not strange that capitalist agencies have again twisted the truth or published only part of it. Likewise, it is not strange that the few faithful supporters that Pinochet still has are trying to cover the sun with a finger.

However, facts speak for themselves: Most of the world's news media have mentioned the violent actions carried out by the dictator's military forces to prevent the strike. All reported the death of 4 persons, the wounding of dozens, and the arrest of some 500. Only fear and impotence against the people's decision can unleash such an overall repression against a 48-hour strike. Nevertheless, the opposition forces have told the world that they intend to continue the struggle until 11 September. We have yet to see what the Pinochet regime and its spokesmen have to say on that date.

DUARTE'S DELAYING 'TACTICS' IN TALKS DENOUNCED

PA060344 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 86

["Our America" commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] Despite the fact that during the recent meeting held in Mexico City the Salvadoran government and rebel representatives agreed to hold the new round of talks on 19 September, the truth is that the preparations for this event are going very slowly. If we were to judge by the attitude of Jose Napoleon Duarte's regime, the situation in El Salvador is not as serious as the military, economic, and political picture shows it. However, a person would be fooling himself if he thought that Duarte's delay tactics are motivated by the fact that there is no real urgent reason for peacefully resolving the national problem.

When the regime of the smallest Central American country obviously delays the meetings to prepare the dialogue, all it is really doing is avoiding talks with the insurgency and the possible signing of agreements. A complete uncertainty surrounds the agenda, the participation of the people, and the security matters — among other things -- of the third round of talks.

While all this is happening, the military high command is carrying out diversionist actions like the one involving an alleged ambush in which Guerrilla Commander Shafik Jorge Handal was killed. The truth is that Handal could not have been a victim of the Army ambush of that day because on that day, the rebel leader was a guest in Harare, Zimbabwe, the city where the Nonaligned Movement's eighth summit is being held.

With the publicity stunts aimed at creating confusion, Duarte and the Army are mocking the people and the local church whose representative, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, is the mediator between the government and the insurgency. The evasive conduct and lack of willingness for dialogue of the Christian Democratic authorities are a sign that the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador has tightened its pincers on Duarte's fragile thought process. The Salvadoran president and his U.S. mentors probably did not realize that accepting a new round of talks proposed by the guerrillas would result in a serious political conflict derived from the massive popular support for those talks.

The Salvadoran Army and Washington's inclination to favor a military solution to the conflict is quite obvious. This was proven by the increase in the number of clashes with the rebels during the last days of August, only days after the talks in Mexico. In El Salvador, selective repression, economic deterioration, and social backwardness continue. At the same time there is a growing political agitation and new and old organized sectors have stated that it is necessary for the Salvadorans to analyze the national conflict, without foreign intervention. However, the Salvadoran regime acts indifferent in face of these demands.

CITRUS AGREEMENT REACHED, SIGNED WITH GDR

FL051309 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] According to an agreement signed at the (?Leipzig) trade fair, Cuba will supply the GDR with 134,000 metric tons of fresh citrus in 1987. Up to the moment, the contract is the largest agreement reached and it was signed by Octavio Guerra of Cubasfrutas [Cuban Tropical Fruit Exporting Enterprise] and (Franz Carbash), general director of the GDR (Fruitimex) Enterprise.

RSS COUNTRIES TO UPGRADE MEMORANDUM INTO TREATY

FLO91851 Bridgetown CANA in English 1659 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sep 9, CANA — Seven East Caribbean signatories to a memorandum of understanding creating the Regional Security System (RSS) plan to develop the memorandum into a fullscale treaty, it was authoritatively reported here today. The headquarters staff of the RSS in Barbados itself disclosed the plans in a paper prepared for a special bulletin of the University of the West Indies' (UWI) Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) released today, dealing exclusively with issues of militarisation in the East Caribbean.

Said the RSS paper: A final postscript as to the future may not be out of place here. By the time this article is published, the member states may well have upgraded the MOU (Memorandum Of Understanding) into an international treaty. If this has not yet been signed, then it is likely to be in the near future, the RSS staff added.

Prime minister Errol Barrow declared his opposition to a treaty. But Dominica's Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles said a treaty had not been agreed on. It's something that was never finalised, like the discussion on the standing army (which when it) came up was certainly pushed aside. We didn't want it.

The paper said that along with the formal treaty will go intensified efforts to improve the training and operational capabilities of all the units of the RSS. Joint exercises, both within the RSS and with other countries, are likely to become a regular feature in the region, the paper added. It compared the RSS to an insurance policy designed to meet the more likely threats to the peace and security of the area.

The paper described the police and military units of the RSS as members first line of defence against terrorist attacks, in whatever form they may take. It cited the 1979 overthrow of the Grenada government by the New Jewel Movement (NJM), a 1978 mercenary threat against Barbados, the 1979 mini-rebellion on St Vincent-administered Union Island, and spoke of several attempts in 1981 against the government of Dominica. It is certainly a key role of the RSS hopefully to deter, and if not, counter such attacks in the future, the paper added.

But while describing the RSS as the first line of defence, the paper noted that extra police or special service units would be required if there were large scale internal security problems in a member state. The paper also noted the role of the coast guards of the RSS in search and rescue as well as anti-smuggling and narcotic interdiction.

The RSS paper acknowledged that it is difficult to justify spending on defence and security in normal times, particularly when funds are short and other areas of development cry out for assistance. But, it added: The RSS can be likened to an insurance policy designed to meet the more likely threats to the peace and security of the area. Without peace and security no development can take place at all, and a suitable balance must be struck between nothing and having large standing armies.

The great value of the RSS, and indeed of any security force, lies in its deterrent effect, the paper added. It said that the existence of the RSS should demonstrate that the countries of the East Caribbean are not soft targets for insurgency, terrorism or subversion...

BAHAMAS

HEPBURN APPOINTED NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA

FLO32218 Bridgetown CANA in English 2143 GMT 3 Sep 86.

[Text] Nassau, Bahamas, Sept 3, CANA -- The permanent representative of the Bahamas to the United Nations, Dr Davidson Hepburn, has been appointed the country's new non-resident Ambassador to Cuba, the government announced. In May, Severino Jorge Mansur presented his credentials to the government here as the Havana Government's non-resident envoy to Nassau.

BARBADOS

BARROW CRITICIZES U.S., USSR GOALS FOR REGION

FLO92153 Bridgetown CANA in English 2148 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, Sep 9, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Errol Barrow has accused the United States and the Soviet Union of having designs on the Caribbean for different reasons.

Addressing the annual convention of the ruling New Democratic Party (NDP) here on the Grenadine island of Bequia at the weekend, Barrow said Washington's plan for the region was to make the territories client states with some kind of access to the goods and markets of the United States as was the case with Puerto Rico.

Barrow said Moscow's design was to afghanistanize the Caribbean and, at the very highest, use the region as missile bases in the confrontational politics of the two super powers.

But he said the Caribbean must establish a right to be a zone of peace. This implies, Barrow said, a rejection of any idea of nuclear weapons being installed in any country or in place anywhere in the Caribbean. The Barbados leader said the region's political leaders who were willing to auction the islands for the doubtful benefits of protection were those who never went to a war college or heard a shot fired in anger and who, as a result, could afford to indulge in military adventurism.

Reiterating his opposition to the military component of the Regional Security System (RSS), established in 1983 by the previous Barbados labour party government and members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Barrow said he and his Vincentian counterpart James Mitchell were basically prepared to go along with the broad principles contained in the memorandum of understanding establishing the RSS.

He said, however, they were not prepared to elevate the memorandum of understanding into a formal treaty as the United States of America would like them to do because, as they claimed, it would be easier to deal with us. Barrow said he could produce a document emanating from Washington in which the United States Government stated that if the treaty was signed it would be easier to deal with us. James Mitchell and Errol Barrow, as your servants, have no intention of allowing anybody to deal with us, he declared.

Barrow, whose Democratic Labour Party swept to power last May 28 after 10 years in opposition, said he and Mitchell reserved for their governments the right to contract out of any arrangements which may be considered derogations of the terms of the understanding or which were subversive of national sovereignty.

Barrow said it was desirable to collaborate in the war against drugs and smuggling and to train personnel together in the areas of search and rescue, as well as in marine operations.

According to Barrow, the region could survive and even prosper if the people exercised discipline and self-control, and if all sectors of the economies of the respective territories realised that they needed to be modest in their demands, thus avoiding the dangers of excessive consumerism.

He said the Caribbean should understand that it must rely on its own creativity and inspire each other, that with re-adjustments of our sights and re-definition of our targets, the region's small societies should be able to march boldly into the 20th century in the vanguard of small nations who have re-defined their pathways to progress.

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BRITISH SOCCER FANS ATTACK EMBASSY IN STOCKHOLM

PY102214 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1854 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry this afternoon reported that British soccer fans attacked the Argentine Embassy in Stockholm, Sweden today.

This was reported in a brief communique which does not indicate if there were any casualties or damage. The text of the official communique says:

"The Ministry of Foreign Relations reports that today a group of British soccer fans attacked the Argentine Embassy in Stockholm."

"The Argentine Ministry of Foreign Relations plays down this type of incident because this vulgar behavior is frequent among British soccer fans."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUMMONS ENVOY TO CHILE

PY102130 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2047 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine Ambassador to Chile Jose Maria Alvarez de Toledo, who was summoned by the Foreign Ministry to report on the latest Chilean events, has returned to Buenos Aires.

In a brief chat with newsmen, Alvarez de Toledo admitted that he had been called to Buenos Aires for briefing purposes, but declined to comment further because, he said, it would be inappropriate to do so before meeting with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

The ambassador noted, however, that the Argentine press has reported "without bias" on the Chilean events.

Chilean Exiles Issue Statement

PY101644 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1013 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Sep (NA) -- The nearly 30 Chilean exiles who unsuccessfully tried to return to their country along with Argentine lawmakers have denounced the intimidatory measures adopted by the military government of Augusto Pinochet, which prevented them from getting off an Aerolineas Argentinas airliner at Santiago's international airport.

The group of Chilean exiles and Argentine congressmen returned to Buenos Aires at midnight after experiencing a journey of "strong emotions and violence," as described by Justicialist Deputy Diego Guelar.

"They dedicated themselves to openly intimidating all of us who were there and to destroying the journalists' recordings and photographs," Guelar said. Guelar added that there was a huge deployment of plainclothesmen, "which caused great concern among all of us."

Guelar reported that some members of the international delegation that was accompanying the Chileans got off the airplane and attempted to request the Chilean authorities' permission that the exiles be allowed to return to their fatherland.

"There was virtually no response at all from the Chilean Government. The intimidatory acts continued and the exiles attempted to stage a massive resistance, something which caused extreme nervousness and tension," Guelar said.

For their part, the Chilean exiles issued a public statement, which was prepared during their return flight to Buenos Aires and was read at about midnight in Buenos Aires. The following is the text of the statement:

"Despite the state of siege that Pinochet has imposed in Chile, we went from Buenos Aires to Santiago, fulfilling a decision to once again demand our personal right, and that of thousands of fellow countrymen, to live in the land in which we were born.

"We did this despite the general opinion that we should reconsider the measure, owing to the risks involved. We did this to show the entire world that we are a tiny portion of a people who are willing to unswervingly face any threat to recover their rights as the brave women, men, and youths in Chile are doing daily.

"And we did it encouraged by the moving attitude of the international delegation that accompanied us, ready to show the solidarity of governments and peoples with the Chilean cause, which is determined to reach even higher levels.

"The airplane was occupied by special security forces and we can confirm the atmosphere of terror and brutality imposed by the tyrant.

"Only the calmness and restraint of us who traveled prevented the orchestrated provocation from suffering unpredictable consequences.

"We would like to emphasize the exemplary and brave attitude of our companions who divided into groups to mediate before the regime's authorities and to safeguard our personal safety.

"Once again, Pinochet has despised and offended an eminent delegation representing governments, political parties, congressmen, and social, university, and human rights organizations.

"Nearly 100 human beings from different geographic locations, ideologies, and beliefs acted in a way which will be recorded as a promising landmark of Bolivar's spirit and internationalism.

"We thank everyone. We never harbored unrealistic illusions. We always knew, however, and now more than ever, that this type of initiative is a strong denunciation of the Chilean dictatorship. This type of initiative increases international solidarity, erodes the regime, raises internal contradictions, and arouses renewed courage and force in the Chilean people's unswerving struggle to regain its rights.

"We went to our fatherland. We shall return."

CONGRESS APPROVES STATE OF SIEGE DECREE

PY101502 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] After debating for more than a week, in the early morning hours of 10 September Congress approved the extension of the state of siege for the remainder of the 90-day term, provided under the Constitution.

The opposition parties have rejected this decision.

As was the case last year in a similar situation, the stand adopted by the Democratic Nationalist Action [ADN] party, which supported the implementation of the state of siege, was a decisive factor for the government to achieve the congressional approval, which obtained 65 votes in favor and 33 votes against.

The proposal to approve the state of siege was made by the NMR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement].

Following is the text of the resolution:

In accordance with article Nos 111 and 114 of the National Constitution, the Honorable National Congress hereby approves the state of siege decreed by the executive branch through supreme decree No 21,378 dated 27 August 1986. [passage omitted]

Barthelemy: Situation 'Normal'

PY101249 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated that with the exception of the strikes being held in the mining centers and some voluntary hunger strikes the situation in Bolivia is normal.

Barthelemy added that from his viewpoint the Catholic Church should ask the mineworkers to suspend their pressure measures to facilitate talks. Following are Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy's comments:

[Begin Barthelemy recording] Well, with the exception of the mining centers where the mineworkers' strike continues, and the teachers who decided to strike after a meeting of their executive board, which was held without any official authorization under the state of siege, the situation in the rest of the country is completely normal. People are working normally and activities are being held within [words indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Three Wounded During Protest

PY110337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1841 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 10 Sep (EFE) -- Three workers sustained bullet wounds during a workers demonstration today in La Paz to protest the establishment of the state of the siege, to demand the return of exiles, and to support the hunger strikers.

The wounded demonstrators work for the SAID textile factory, whose workers today blocked the El Alto highway and were repressed by the antiriot police.

Daniel Santalla, secretary general of the SAID union, said the police fired and hurled tear gas grenades at the workers, and three workers were wounded. They were identified as Eusebio Gutierrez, Jorge Conde, and Genaro Torres.

"We want to report to the people the type of repression the government is perpetrating under the state of siege," Santalla stated.

The Interior Ministry warned shortly afterwards that all actions of protest against the government are suspended by the state of siege. He added that the forces of order will fulfill their tasks of preventing disturbances and rallies.

Interior Ministry Under Secretary Guido Meruvia has confirmed that Noel Orozco, secretary of the union confederation of Bolivian urban teachers, and Ramiro Barrenechea, leader of the Bolivian Communist Party V Congress [PCB-V], an organization that belongs to the Axis of Patriotic Convergence, have been detained and banished to Puerto Rico, in eastern Bolivia.

Carlos Stria Galvarro, political leader of the PCB-V Congress, charged today that Barrenechea, who was commissioned by the university to submit writs of habeas corpus on behalf of several banished teachers, was violently detained.

SMUGGLED 'NOBISTOR' ARMS UNDER ARMY CUSTODY

PY101718 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2210 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Sao Paulo, 9 Sep (EFE) -- Federal Police Chief Romeu Tuma has made it clear that the arms smuggled from Argentina are under the custody of the Brazilian Army and not in the hands of a group of landowners who oppose the land reform.

A Rio de Janeiro daily last Sunday reported that a large portion of the 6 tons of weapons seized in March 1986 from the Panamanian flagcarrier Nobistor that had come from Argentina, have fallen into the hands of the Democratic Ruralist Union [Union Democratica Ruralista -- UDR].

The UDR is a new political group made up of large real estate owners who are opposed to the land reform and are encouraging the formation of armed groups to defend their land from squatters or from governmental expropriation.

The press report has compelled the police to investigate the whereabouts of the arms which, according to Tuma, are under the custody of the Army War Materiel Department and, in due time, will be purchased by the Brazilian police -- including the Federal Police -- to be used possibly in Amazonas and Acre states.

The Federal Police Chief also said that he is unaware of any loss of those arms to the UDR large real estate owners and that the report may have originated from the March telephone contact between Eduardo Giraldoni, the Nobistor captain, and a Sao Paulo large real estate owner who is linked to that political organization.

The Nobistor was detained on 11 March 1986 in the port of Niteroi (Rio de Janeiro) for illegally entering Brazilian territorial waters.

Two retired officers from the Argentine Navy and eight U.S. Vietnam War veterans were arrested at that time, and 6 tons of arms presumably consigned to Ghana, were seized.

OFFICIAL ADMITS RESEARCH IN NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE

PY110219 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0025 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Interview with Rex Nazare, Chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission on the Globo Reporter Program, "Brazilian Materiel Industry"; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] In order for Brazil to build nuclear submarines, it must know how to make the fuel: enriched uranium. Brazil must master the nuclear cycle. The only person who can tell us the truth about the research being done in this sector is Rex Nazare, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission. Will Brazil some day be in a position to have fuel for a nuclear submarine?

[Nazare] Brazil is carrying out research in these areas in order to fully master the fuel cycle, including the enrichment of uranium. Once we master this cycle, we will be able to supply this material for nuclear propulsion and after a given amount of time, we will be able to provide fuel for nuclear submarines.

[Reporter] Does this mean that Brazil is developing an entirely Brazilian project for mastering nuclear technology?

[Nazare] Yes, based on the characteristics of its minerals, and on the deposits existing in the country, Brazil has decided to develop the complete cycle of nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes.

[Reporter] What is the current level of development of this research?

[Nazare] Look, like any industrial development, this is a matter that requires national secrecy.

Program With Argentina

PY110115 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2339 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Sep (EFE) -- The Brazilian Government announced today for the first time that it has been developing an uranium-enrichment program for nuclear fuel with Argentina.

The announcement will be made by Rex Nazare. President of the National Nuclear Energy Commission, during a program to be broadcast tonight by the GLOBO television network.

The GLOBO network has reported that Nazare will say that "the program is being carried out in cooperation with Argentina."

PINOCHET ON RALLY 'CONFRONTING' COMMUNISM

PY101501 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] [Broadcast in progress]... President Pinochet said in an exclusive interview with RSN, Radio Sistema Nacional, during the progovernment rally this morning at the Alta de la Patria monument:

[Begin recording] [Pinochet] This rally is the best proof for all those who oppose the government and shamelessly divide the country and the people -- whom I cannot mention by name because to do so would be shallow -- those people who have committed slander and so many lies. This massive demonstration which is greater than ... [rephrases] I am not speaking like that individual who aspires to become a politician, the president of the Chilean-Soviet society, who said that he gathered a crowd of 1 million people, when I did not even see 500. However, I can say there are more than 1 million here.

[Reporter] Mr President, a few words for the Chileans who are listening to you worldwide.

[Pinochet] You must be confident that Chile is aware of the fact it is confronting a giant which is called Russian and which is also called communism, but we will not become a bridgehead. Just as the Spartans died at their posts, we Chileans will not only die but leave our mark on history for not permitting the communists to march across Chilean soil. [end recording]

The chief of state also reiterated the importance of this massive demonstration that shows the unity of Chileans against those who misinform and try to divide them.

Report on Rally Activity

PY101302 [Editorial Report] Santiago Television Service in Spanish at 1900 GMT on 9 September begins live coverage from the Altar of the Fatherland in Plaza Bulnes in downtown Santiago of the rally being staged in support of Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

While the announcers are explaining what is occurring, the cameras, with long- and medium-range and close-up shots show the Altar of the Fatherland, the marchers, and the area surrounding Plaza Bulnes and the reviewing stand. The members of the Government Junta ministries, and other government officials with their wives are on the reviewing stand awaiting the arrival of President Pinochet. While waiting for Pinochet, the announcers recount the Pinochet government's achievements, the discovery of the arsenals, and the ambush against Pinochet, among other things.

At 1912 GMT, Pinochet leaves La Moneda Palace on foot and starts to walk toward the reviewing stand. The cameras follow him with long- and medium-range and close-up shots as he approaches the stand.

At 1917 GMT, a bugle note is sounded and the Chilean National Anthem is played. The cameras show the marchers, Plaza Bulnes, and the reviewing stand, where Pinochet and the members of the Government Junta are standing.

The parade starts at 1933 GMT with the volunteers of Mrs Pinochet's aid organizations. The volunteers are followed by assorted government organizations, enterprises, and ministries; groups from each private sector; youth groups; groups from the University of Santiago and Catholic University; representative groups from the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th Regions; and representative groups from all of Metropolitan Santiago's districts.

All of the groups are carrying numerous placards, photographs of president and Mrs Pinochet, pamphlets, Chilean flags, and assorted printed messages, among them: "Go home (in English), priests"; "A hard fist, Pinochet"; and "Pinochet, we are with you."

Throughout the parade, the camera shows aerial shots from a helicopter and from the National Telephone Company Building that is located in the vicinity. Other fixed cameras show long- and medium-range and close-up shots of the marchers, the reviewing stand, and the Plaza Bulnes and its surroundings.

During the parade, the announcers laud Pinochet's work over the past 13 years, his achievements, and all he has done for Chile and Chileans. They also score terrorism, communism, and Marxism, and recount the arsenals affairs and the ambush against Pinochet. One announcer, in particular, makes calls for "vivas" for President and Mrs Pinochet, the Government Junta, and the members of the cabinet.

At approximately 2045 GMT, the shots of the reviewing stand decrease and the cameras concentrate more on the marchers and the crowd in the plaza. At 2315 GMT, the cameras show no more aerial shots because of darkness. The shots of the reviewing stand also decreased from this time to the end of the parade.

During the parade, President Pinochet is continuously being greeted by people, especially children, who break ranks to say hello to him and Mrs Pinochet. At one point, Pinochet sees Mrs Videla, the wife of former deceased president, in the crowd and sends his military aide to accompany her to the reviewing stand. On two occasions, Pinochet asks the marchers to move to Plaza Italia, where he will speak to them from La Moneda Palace.

At 2054 GMT, Minister Secretary General of Government Francisco Javier Cuadra is interviewed. Cuadra remarks that it is a wonderful demonstration and explains what kind of Chileans are parading. He then refers to the work of Pinochet's government and all he has done for Chile and Chileans. He condemns violence and communism, and then refers to the arsenals that have been discovered. He says the weapons "have come from abroad, they have been supplied by a nation — Cuba — which is a satellite, together with Nicaragua, and they are working against Latin America for the Soviet Union. They are at the service of that power, which with all its military power has been checkmating the West since World War II. The West has progressively become weaker; the West has progressively become more cowardly; the West is forgetting its principles and values, the West wants to make pacts with the enemies of freedom, with the enemies of justice, with the enemies of the meaning of our civilization and of our Christian and Western culture." He then comments on the ambush against Pinochet and the Sacrifices of the Chileans.

Afterward, Minister of Housing and Urbanization Miguel Angel Poduje comments on the rally and Pinochet's achievements.

Labor Minister Alfonso Marquez de la Plata is interviewed at 2137 GMT. He lauds Pinochet and describes terrorism and discusses what he calls pseudolabor organizations.

The announcer interviews Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia at 2204 GMT. Garcia reviews Pinochet's achievements and the fact that Chileans want a decent Chile. He then says: "Really, I believe that there is no one in Chile at this time who can doubt the discovery of the weapons, nor the intention of those who introduced the weapons. I believe that all of us Chileans have a very clear idea in this respect. And Sunday's criminal attack is another confirmation of those intentions to completely upset the nation's way of life and its structure, including the country's progress." Garcia concludes by asking all Chileans to work for Chile.

Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle is interviewed at 2216 GMT. He comments on the foreign affairs achievements of the Pinochet government, saying: "In the area of international affairs, I believe there have been very important highlights. Undoubtedly, the most important one is the peace treaty with Argentina. We must also recall the rapprochement with Peru and the talks we are holding with that country. These talks will allow us to complete the work pending from the Treaty of 1929." He then reviews other foreign affairs achievements.

President Pinochet is interviewed at 2232 GMT. He refers to the parade and the reasons for holding it, and the fact that Chileans can endure difficult and delicate situations. He then comments on the ambush against him, saying: "I believe that my death is not necessary. I am now going to ask the country for a plebiscite, requesting that some laws be enacted to definitively launch an attack on the terrorists."

The announcer then interviews Health Minister Juan Giaconi Gandolfo at 0036 GMT on 10 September. Gandolfo comments on the parade and the work of the government over the last 13 years. He also makes vague reference to future plans.

Agriculture Minister Jorge Prado is interviewed at 0045 GMT. He gives his views on the rally and briefly refers to his sector.

At 0059 GMT on 10 September, Government Junta Member Lieutenant General Julio Canessa is interviewed. He says: "I am very impressed with this very large demonstration of support for the president, a rally that I have been watching for more than 5 hours." He then refers to the marchers' enthusiasm.

Government Junta Member Air Force Major General Fernando Matthei is interviewed at 0103 GMT. He gives his impressions of the parade, saying: "This is Chile's answer. This is Chile's answer to all those who believe that the military government has been weakened by years of hard work and by having to confront difficulties. Well, here is the answer. The military government is a strong government, not because it has the weapons. It is strong because Chile supports it. Chile supports it because it knows precisely that the government only seeks the best for the country: it does not seek any type of electoral end for itself." He then refers to the ambush against Pinochet, indicating that Pinochet represents all Chileans.

Government Junta member General Rodolfo Stange, the Carabineros director, is interviewed at 0107 GMT. He gives his views on the rally, saying: "This rally confirms that the Chilean people believe in what the president is doing." He then briefly refers to Pinochet's work over the years.

The announcer interviews Government Junta member Admiral Toribio Merino at 0109 GMT. He gives his views on the rally, saying: "Chileans are people who know how to appreciate when something is being done for their future, for them, for their children, and for the children of their children."

All of these interviews were conducted on the reviewing stand.

The parade begins to close at 0154 GMT on 10 September. Pinochet is seen putting on his cape while the agricultural sector group, including the "Huasos" — Chilean version of the gauchos — on their horses and the transport sector group in their trucks, are passing by the reviewing stand.

At 0217 GMT, the announcer reports that approximately 800,000 persons participated in the rally. He then announces that Pinochet is saying good-bye to those on the reviewing stand. The camera focuses on Pinochet leaving the stand and walking toward his car, greeting the crowd and then getting in. The last shots show the car leaving.

Santiago Television Service in Spanish ends its live coverage of the rally at 0221 GMT on 10 September with a close-up shot of La Moreda Palace and the announcers signing off.

PINOCHET CLAIMS PLAN TO 'UNLEASH' REVOLUTION

PY101944 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Relay from Mobile Unit No 01 at La Moneda Palace]

[Text] President Pinochet today denounced there will be other extremist actions like the attempt on his life, and that possibly other targets will be sought, because those actions are part of a plan aimed at unleashing a revolutionary war in this country. The president explained that this has been determined from the data gathered through investigations and through the documents that were found in the northern region together with the subversive arsenals.

He made these comments in La Moneda Palace, when he was replying to a display of support expressed by the corps of generals of the Chilean Air Force. General Pablo (Saldivar), commander of the Logistics Department, spoke on behalf of the Air Force. In part of his speech, (Saldivar) said it is important the country understand that the only goal of deranged people adhering to totalitarian doctrines is to create chaos. Therefore the only way to fight them is with calmness, firmness, and determination, because thus, he said, the integrity of society and the independence of our country are being safeguarded.

After President Pinochet listened to the speech and thanked the Air Force for its support following the attempt on his life he continued:

I am certain that the extremist attacks will continue. You may be sure they will start other actions. They will probably leave me alone for some time, but they will look for other targets. I believe that part of the danger has already passed, but they will not stop until they have things their own way. Maybe it will not be this year, maybe it will be next year, but we have to continue the fight, we have to continue united in friendship and fighting spirit.

The president based his observations on the investigations made and the documents found with the arsenals in the north that have proved there is a plan to unleash a revolutionary war aimed at destroying not only the government but also the many naive people who still believe democracy is the only solution for the country.

The president again thanked the Air Force and then received the corps of Carabineros generals who, though their deputy director, General Oscar Torres, expressed their solidarity with the president at this time. The president forcefully told them that Chile is waging an ideological war which compels us to act accordingly.

The president then received the greetings of the copper workers delegation, whom he emphasized that his only interest is that Chile should be a free country and that he has no type of personal ambitions.

According to reports made at Government Palace, the president will dedicate this afternoon to putting the finishing touches on the message he will deliver to the country tomorrow from the Diego Portales Building.

Difficulties in Plebiscite

PY102050 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Only a few hours after President Pinochet's announcement that he intends to enact laws to [words indistinct] terrorism in the country, the analysis of the matter started.

Legislative branch sources said it would be proper to hold a national consultation regarding the announcement made by President Pinochet that he will call a plebiscite on antiterrorism legislation.

Government Junta sources explained that, according to the Constitution, voting lists must be functioning and all citizens over 18 should be registered, in order for there to be a plebiscite in the country. [passage omitted]

The sources said that until legislation regulating elections and plebiscites is in force, elections cannot be held because they would be unconstitutional.

When the electoral law was approved recently, the interior minister said the voting lists would be functioning by the end of the year, at the latest. However, the sources said the registration of the citizens with a right to vote will probably not be concluded within 1 year, with the present manual inscription system and a computerized control system.

In conclusion, it was said -- regarding the president's announcement -- that there are three legislative instruments to combat subversive activities: the arms and explosives control law; the antiterrorist law that includes punishments of up to life imprisonment; and the law regulating the states of emergency, according to which the government decreed the state of siege throughout the country on 8 September.

4 SEPTEMBER COMMANDO CLAIMS ATTACK ON PINOCHET

PY110521 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0452 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (EFE) -- A new, unknown armed group tonight claimed responsibility for the 7 September attack against General Augusto Pinochet, the head of the Chilean military regime.

Speaking by telephone to the EFE office in Santiago, an anonymous male caller who claimed to be a spokesman for the 4 September Commando [Comando 4 se Setiembre] said it was this group that perpetrated the attack.

Pinochet escaped virtually unharmed from the attack, which left 5 dead and 12 wounded bodyguards and 4 vehicles of the presidential motorcade completely destroyed.

The anonymous caller said that the 25 men who participated in the ambush, which was designed "to eliminate" Pinochet, managed to escape "safe and sound."

Bishops Condemn Attack

PY102121 Paris AFP in Spanish 1822 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean Catholic bishops today strongly condemned the attack against President Augusto Pinochet but requested the state of siege imposed by the military government be implemented with moderation.

The bishops also demanded the clarification of the murder of several opposition members who were kidnapped from their homes after the attack on the president, which has been claimed by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front.

The Episcopal Conference, in a declaration released by its president, Bernardino Pineda, says the conference reaffirms once again that peace will not be achieved through violence or war but by allowing the Chilean people to express themselves with freedom and responsibility and to participate actively in the construction of a just and fraternal fatherland.

The declaration asks Chileans to remove hatred, fear, and revenge from their hearts, and to fulfill their duty with serenity and courage in a dignified and peaceful manner until common sense prevails over violence and Chile returns to the path of respect and harmony.

Bishop Pineda announced a day of prayer and peace in Chile for the last Sunday in September. Pope John Paul II is going to visit Chile next April as part of his Latin American tour.

Bishop Pineda said: I do not believe that the unsuccessful attack against the president in which five of his bodyguards died is going to jeopardize the Pope's visit. He added: The Pope is coming anyway because he always says he will go to any country in the world under any regime.

'STATE OF THREAT TO DOMESTIC ORDER' DECREED

PY101311 Paris AFP in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) — The Chilean Government today renewed its declaration of a State of Threat to Domestic Order which empowers it to repress the opposition to the military regime headed by General Augusto Pinochet. The decree implementing this measure for another 3 months [as received], beginning tomorrow, has been published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

On Monday, the government reinstated the state of siege, which is to last until 6 December [as received] after the frustrated attempt on Pinochet's life, which is attributed to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, a group the government says is connected with the outlawed Chilean Communist Party.

The state of emergency [which restricts information and movement for 90 days] is also in force at this time. This exceptional measure grants the president special political and police authorities.

Backed by three constitutional provisions and a transitory article [Transitory Article 24, granting the president powers for a 6-month period], the nation's president can suspend or restrict at his own discretion practically all individuals and social guarantees.

In addition to revoking the rights of assembly, expression, opinion, movement, and association, the chief of state can also order arrests, impose media and mail censorship, order expulsions from the country, authorize seizure, impose banishments, and forbid the printing and circulation of publications.

44 Held Under State of Siege

PY110504 Paris AFP in Spanish 0443 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) — The Chilean Government announced tonight that 44 people including 2 women, have been detained, and that they are all at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

In an official statement, the government says these people were detained under the state of siege provisions because of their clear involvement in acts of violence and in the disruption of public order, by having promoted, justified, or created the conditions conducive to these acts of violence.

Among the detainees are Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos and the following leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement: German Correa, Rafael Maroto, and Pascual Barraza.

The list also includes French priests Pierre Dubois, Patrick Carruete, and Jaime Lancelot.

The Interior Ministry communiqué adds that the people will be informed if other people are detained, noting where they are being held. [passage omitted]

EDICT SUSPENDS ANSA NEWS AGENCY OPERATIONS

PY101550 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 1505 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The chief of the state of siege zone has just confirmed the suspension of the ANSA International News Agency in Santiago. This is the text of Edict 3 imposing that suspension:

The chief of the Metropolitan and San Antonio Province state of siege zone, in view of: a) The Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile; b) Law 18,415; c) Supreme Decree 1,037 of 7 September 1986 promulgated through the Interior Ministry; and d) Supreme Decree 26 of 8 September 1986 promulgated through the Interior Ministry; And Considering:

1) The dispatch of distorted and false information offensive to the Armed Forces by the Italian ANSA news agency; and 2) The authority legally vested in the state of siege zone chief,

I resolve that, as of this date and until a new order is issued, the operations of the Italian news agency ANSA are suspended.

[Signed] Carlos (Sociedad) Vargas, brigadier general, Metropolitan and San Antonio Province state of siege zone chief.

REUTER SUSPENDED FOR 'IMPROPER' LANGUAGE

PY101525 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The REUTER news agency used improper language to refer to the Chilean president. Sources close to the government have confirmed that the REUTER's permission to work has been suspended because of the way it referred to President Pinochet.

REUTER used this language in the reports it sent abroad about the attack committed against the president on 7 September: While the whole country was condemning the attack against the president and the death of five of his bodyguards, REUTER referred to President Pinochet as an "archvillain."

The measure against REUTER was ordered by the Metropolitan Region and San Antonio Province state of emergency commander's office.

POLICE REPRESS CROWD AT CARRASCO FUNERAL

PY102000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Sep (AFP) -- AFP has observed that the Chilean police have repressed with tear gas and water cannons thousands of demonstrators who tried to escort the funeral procession of reporter Jose Carrasco Tapia, who was murdered by an unidentified commando in Santiago.

The police prevented the people from joining the funeral, and the tear gas created scenes of anguish among the people who gathered in front of the headquarters of the Chilean Journalist Association, from where the funeral was to depart.

Jose Carrasco Tapia, the international editor of the leftist ANALISIS magazine, was kidnapped from his house on 8 September by several armed men a few hours after the government of General Augusto Pinochet imposed the state of siege. His body, riddled with bullets, was later found in a Santiago district.

When the police attacked the demonstrators -- who were mostly youngsters -- they shouted: This habit of killing is going to end.

HOY Editor Detained

PY102250 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2204 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Journalist Alejandro Guillier, an editor of the magazine HOY and a commentator of Radio Carrera, was detained today by Carabineros personnel outside the Journalists Association building at 31 Amunategui Street.

Guillier was detained as he and other journalists were carrying the coffin of Jose Carrasco Tapia out of the building to start a funeral procession to the General Cemetery.

According to witnesses, Guillier was charged with abusing Carabineros personnel. He was taken to a still undisclosed police precinct.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS FRENCH PRIESTS FROM COUNTRY

PY101919 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 1745 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The interior minister at noon today informed Santiago Archbishop Msgr Juan Francisco Fresno over the phone that the government has decided to expel from the country the French priests Pierre Dubois, Jaime Lancelot, and Daniel Caruette. This was made public by a spokesman for the Archbishopric of Santiago.

GUERRILLAS KILLED, CAUGHT; UP MEMBERS THREATENED

PA101313 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 6 Sep 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Armed Forces dealt another blow to the subversive movements by killing seven members of the Popular Liberation Army (EPL) during a clash in the community of Cacayual, jurisdiction of San Pedro de Uraba, Antioquia Department.

According to the communique issued by the Army's press office, Private Wilson Montoya also died during the clash.

The operations were carried out in the jungle area by the 11th Operation Command, an antiguerrilla group that fights the rebels in that area of the country.

In Huila

Five alleged members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), were captured by the National Police in Neiva and Algeciras, Huila Department.

Authorized spokesmen of the Police's F-2 department revealed that Gustavo Ortiz Sanabria, Jose Antonio Sierra Perdomo (alias Ciro), Edgar Jose Molina Ovalle, Yesid Espinosa Escobar, and Dario Martinez Trivino were arrested following investigations and operations.

According to the official report, they are members of the second FARC front, which operates in western Huila Department.

The same report reveals that weapons and an automobile owned by Norberto Velez, one of the top level FARC leaders in that region, were confiscated.

The five prisoners will be arraigned at a military court for the corresponding investigation.

In Guaviare

The Patriotic Union [UP] has reported that an unidentified armed group raided the municipal offices in San Jose del Guaviare, Guaviare jurisdiction, and told the six local aldermen to leave the region or they will be killed.

Braulio Herrera and Carlos Efren Agudelo told Government Minister Fernando Cepeda Ulloa that the six aldermen were meeting at the municipal offices in San Jose de Guaviare to analyze the difficult situation the leftist organization UP is undergoing because of the latest crime wave when the unidentified armed group of criminals raided the place.

The UP representatives said that the leftist political movement has requested protection and shelter from local authorities.

"Our situation is uncertain and there are no guarantees for us despite the government's statements," Braulio Herrera stated to the news media when he arrived at the government minister's offices to report the murder of two party members in Villavicencio, following their kidnapping last Wednesday.

GARCIA COMMENTS ON SUMMIT, ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY101919 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0450 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Las Palmas, Canary Islands (Spain), 10 Sep (EFE) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia today expressed his conviction that a Latin American nation will host the next nonaligned "summit." Nevertheless, he admitted that which one is uncertain.

In comments to EFE during a technical stopover in Las Palmas, Garcia stated that his country has not supported any prospective host country for the meeting of heads of state or government scheduled for 1989. The Peruvian president stated that during the nonaligned meeting that concluded last week in Harare (Zimbabwe), his country did not interfere with the Nicaraguan proposal to host the next "summit" out of "political solidarity."

Garcia emphasized that the "struggle for decolonization" undertaken by the participating countries was the most important work discussed in the Zimbabwean capital. Garcia also mentioned as important points the decision to create an economic assistance fund for the countries that comprise "the frontline" states in Africa in the struggle against racial segregation in South Africa and the letters addressed to the U.S. and USSR leaders asking them "to stop the arms race."

In brief comments to the press, Alan Garcia especially emphasized that Peru's problems with the IMF will in the future affect the other indebted countries. Garcia said: "Peru has decided not to submit to the powerful without saying a word." He stated that all countries "will have to take steps to disobey unjust laws." Garcia described as "economic apartheid" the current relationship between the rich and the poor countries, adding that "any country, no matter how poor it is, must maintain its dignity."

Speaking on Spain, Garcia said that now that it has joined the EEC, it will play a "leading role" in linking Latin America and Europe. However, this "depends on the mediatory role" Spain decides to adopt as a bridge between the two regions, he said.

Concerning the thwarted attack perpetrated against Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet, Garcia said "I have no comments." He stated, however, that he would like to see all the Americas "democratized."

The Peruvian Air Force airplane transporting Garcia landed at Las Palmas airport at midnight from Rome for a technical stopover. Garcia took advantage of the nearly 4-hour stopover to visit the most picturesque sights in the city. He was accompanied by Jeronimo Saavedra, the president of the Canary autonomous community. The Peruvian president, without any protocol and with a minimum escort, walked the historical Santa Ana Square and the Las Canteras tourist resort, mixing with the many people walking the streets of Las Palmas.

EX-GENERAL BLAMES CIA FOR 'PIA VESTA' INCIDENT

PY110248 Paris AFP in Spanish 0120 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 10 Sep (AFP)— Jorge Fernandez Maldonado, former prime minister and former commanding general of the Peruvian Army, said today that the CIA has frustrated the renewal of a weapons agreement with the GDR.

Fernandez Maldonado was one of the main leaders during the military regime of President Juan Velasco Alvarado (1968-1975). In remarks published today by the daily, LA REPUBLICA, he said that the CIA planned and carried out the incident of the smuggled weapons discovered aboard the Danish ship Pia Vesta in June 1986, and the terrorist attack that wounded six Soviet sailors in the port of Callao, 12 days ago.

Those operations, he stated, were intended to antagonize Peru with the socialist countries and to abort negotiations with the German company IMES for the construction of a plant for the maintenance and refurbishing of Soviet military equipment, which is wearing out after 10 or 15 years.

The contraband cargo of weapons, shipped from the GDR and allegedly earmarked for Peru, was discovered in Panama toward the end of June 1986. The Peruvian Government has recalled its ambassador to Berlin because the explanations requested from the GDR Government did not receive a satisfactory answer.

The 30 August attack on a store, where crews of Soviet fishing boats that operate off the Peruvian coast get their supplies, wounded six Soviet sailors. This terrorist act was attributed to the Maoist Shining Path group, but Fernandez Maldonado stated that it reminds him of the sabotage in the same port against two Cuban fishing boats during Velasco's regime.

The former premier said the agreement with the GDR was to have been signed in the next few days, but the CIA, fearing that Peru might modernize its weapons with the cooperation of the GDR, which manufactures weapons under Soviet license, planned an operation that resulted in the frustration of the agreement.

ECONOMIC INTEGRATION BANK DOCUMENT SIGNED

FLO50242 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2235 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Sep (NOTIMEX) — Finance and Public Credit Secretary Gustavo Petricioli and the president of the Central American Economic Integration Bank, Dante Gabriel Ramirez, have signed the documents that formalizes Mexico's participation in this organization's fund for economic and social development. Actually, Mexico is the first country out of the Central American region to participate in the fund which will allow additional financing for economic development projects in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

Mexico's participation in the fund is the result of the financial agreement Mexico has with the Central American Bank which allows the utilization of resources of the San Jose Agreement to finance various economic projects in the Central American area. The agreement provides for the participation of Mexican exporters and suppliers in the projects conducted using such resources.

NAFINSA'S FOREIGN DEBT AMOUNTS TO \$5.964 BILLION

FL101248 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0352 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Sep (NOTIMEX) — In a period of less than 1 year, the National Finance Bank (NAFINSA) will have to pay \$980 million — 16 percent — of its \$5.964 billion foreign debt, the financial institution has announced.

Nafinsa has renegotiated its foreign debt and extended the amortization terms from 8 to 14 years, in addition to including changes to domestic prime rates of the countries where the creditors are located.

The institution, with approximately 300 trustees, last year increased its profits to 7,951 billion pesos (734 pesos for \$1) and its costs of operations to 805,534,000 pesos, recording a turnabout [repunte] of 305 billion pesos compared to the previous year.

In an audit conducted by the office of the comptroller general, it was also learned that the bank had increased its social capital by 25 billion pesos through the emission of 258 million shares in two series.

In other entries it is noted that 772.105 billion [type of currency not shown] were paid in interests while 789.259 billion [type of currency not shown] were earned from credits.

BRIEFS

NAVY ANTIDRUG REPORT — Navy Secretary Admiral Miguel Angel Gomez Ortega yesterday presented to President Miguel de la Madrid a report on the activities of the Navy Secretariat during August. Adm Gomez Ortega stressed that last month the Mexican Navy seized 28 tons of marijuana, destroyed large marijuana fields, and arrested 20 people involved in drug trafficking. The Navy also inspected 88 Mexican and 17 foreign vessels. Of these, three U.S. vessels, and two Mexican vessels were consigned for violation of maritime laws. [Excerpt] [Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Sep 86 PA]

PRESIDENT DELVALLE HOSPITALIZED IN MIAMI

PA101352 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] According to a presidential palace source, President Eric Arturo Delvalle is hospitalized in Miami's "Merry Hospital" where he has been undergoing cardiovascular treatment since the weekend.

According to what EXTRA has learned, the doctors treating the president say that his health is stable, but they recommend much rest, no smoking, and avoidance of excessive eating or drinking.

Eric Arturo Delvalle underwent the same medical treatment in 1978 in the same hospital where he underwent a heart catheterization, and a pacemaker was implanted.

According to reports, the president will be returning to Panama tomorrow to attend the inauguration of the Las Nuecas hydroelectric project in La Chorrera district where he will be facing picketing by members of the Singly National Union of Construction and Related Workers. They will take advantage of Delvalle's presence to publicize the problems they are having with Energoproject, the foreign construction firm in charge of the project which has not been paying all of the workers' benefits.

Some months ago, President Delvalle got so excited watching a race in the Presidente Remon racetrack that he suffered a heart attack that almost cost him his life.

PRC DELEGATION SUPPORTS CANAL NEUTRALITY

PA101733 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Sep 86 pp 24, 17

[By Reinaldo Labastide]

[Text] Ovidio Diaz, president of the Legislative Assembly, today received in his office the PRC parliamentary delegation headed by Zeng Tao, member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress.

Legislators Luis Gomez, chairman of the Legislative Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission; Virgilio Saenz, Eben Chi Rodriguez, Francisco Javier Solis (vice president of the Legislative Assembly), Argenida de Barrios (vice president of the Legislative Assembly), Erasmo Pinilla (secretary general of the Legislative Assembly), and Carlos Arellano Lenox participated in the dialogue with the Chinese.

Zeng Tao said that the PRC is still prepared to sign the protocol in support of the Panama Canal's neutrality but noted: "We have to wait for suitable conditions; then we will sign it."

He stated: "Although we have not signed the protocol, we, following the guidelines of our leader Mao Zedong, support your canal position. This is the policy we have been implementing."

Answering questions from the Panamanian legislators, Mr Zeng said that in his country, 2.998 deputies represent 1.2 billion people.

The Chinese delegation noted that their nation presently has relations with 18 Latin American countries and that so far those relations are "excellent."

The Chinese delegation will be busy during its visit to our country. Tomorrow they will visit the Colon Free Zone and in the following days they will visit San Blas and Contadora; meet with the deputy administrator of the Panama Canal Commission; travel to Petroterminales, in Chiriqui; and visit the Alanje sugarmill and the La Fortuna Hydroelectric Plant, among other places.

The Panamanian side has stated its pleasure over the presence of the distinguished parliamentarians, who are visiting Panama in an act of reciprocity.

The PRC parliamentary delegation also includes Song Chengzhi, member of the Law Committee; Mrs Li Zongying, section head of the Foreign Affairs Committee; Mr Ban Zhenzhong, section head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the General Office of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Mr Duzezede [name as published], vice chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the Chinese parliament.

The Chinese are on a tour through several countries. After Panama, they will go to Mexico.

URUGUAY'S LIBER SEREGNI MEETS WITH GEN NORIEGA

PA051918 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Uruguayan Broad Front leader Liber Seregni met this morning with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces. Seregni expressed the Uruguayan people's solidarity and support for the just Panamanian struggle to totally recover sovereignty over the Panama Canal. After his meeting with Gen Noriega and several members of the general staff of the Defense Forces, Seregni, a political leader who wore a military uniform until his imprisonment for more than 20 years by the Uruguayan military, referred to the democratization in his country:

[Begin recording] [Seregni] We were fully aware that the objective behind those attacks [on Noriega] is that the country of the north does not resign itself to yielding sovereignty over the canal and strictly complying with the Torrijos-Carter Treaties despite the persistent struggle by Panama to implement the treaties.

[Reporter] What is the situation of democratization in Uruguay?

[Seregni] Well, the process is being intensified. We have recovered the exercise of democracy and democratic institutions. We have yet to overcome the economic crisis that our country is suffering. Neither have we overcome a problem that is of exceptional ethical, political, and legal importance -- it is the carrying out of justice with regard to the human rights violations that took place during the dictatorship. This is an issue of principle for us. [end recording]

COSTA RICAARIAS, HABIB DISCUSS CENTRAL AMERICAN SITUATION

PA110348 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2200 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] San Jose, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Today in San Jose, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez and Philip Habib, special U.S. envoy for Central America, analyzed the Central America political situation.

The special envoy, who is touring the region for the fifth time since he was appointed to this post in March, arrived in this capital today on the fourth stopover of his area tour. Habib, who spoke to the press for the first time here, said succinctly that his mission is to seek peace in Central America, and for that reason he wanted to become acquainted with the Costa Rican president's views on the conflict.

Arias Sanchez concurred with the U.S. official and said: "We have discussed the situation in the region and the possible development of the Contadora Group now that it will meet at the United Nations."

Arias Sanchez also reported that he and Habib talked about the desire of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to meet at length with Arias in New York on 22 September, when he attends the opening of the 41st session of the UN General Assembly.

After having lunch with Habib at the presidential palace, Arias Sanchez said: Shultz wants "to talk with me at length to learn my views on Central America."

He also said that he and Habib did not discuss Nicaragua's political situation, adding that Costa Rica's stance on Nicaragua has not changed. "We do not want to become involved in war conflicts in Central America nor in the approaching war in Nicaragua." The president also said that his country will remain neutral in these conflicts and continue "its intention" of keeping peace, "because without peace there can be no economic reactivation."

Habib, who began his tour in Guatemala on Monday, arrived in San Jose today at 1030 local time (1630 GMT). He will leave for Panama today. The time for his departure has not been disclosed. The U.S. official has met with Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and Honduran presidents Vinicio Cerezo, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and Jose Azcona Hoyo, respectively.

EL SALVADORGOVERNMENT NAMES DELEGATES TO PANAMA MEETING

PA110001 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2315 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Sep (DPA) -- The Salvadoran Government will only send three delegates to the second preliminary meeting with the Salvadoran insurgents. The meeting is scheduled to take place Friday, 12 September, in Panama City.

The Salvadoran delegation will be composed of Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, and Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila.

The Salvadoran delegation -- as anticipated here -- will again state its position of not accepting the demilitarization of a large area around Sesorí as the guerrillas have proposed, nor will they accept a 72-hour truce prior to the meeting.

"The Salvadoran Army has already made it clear that it supports this dialogue process and will therefore guarantee the FDR and FMLN delegates' entry and withdrawal from the area," said Roberto Viera, official spokesman for the dialogue.

The issues that will be discussed at the preliminary meeting are logistics, how the insurgents will arrive, where they will stay, how they will withdraw, etc., the spokesman said, while insisting that the government is determined to do anything to hold the meeting in Sesorí. [passage omitted]

GUATEMALA

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER ATTACKED

PA101553 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1515 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- It was reported here today that a leader of the Guatemalan Democratic Socialist Party [PSD] and his wife were seriously wounded when an unidentified man hurled a hand grenade at the couple's house.

The National Police identified the wounded political leader as Francisco Rodas Cifuentes, secretary general of the PSD in San Carlos municipality in southern Retalhuleu Department. The shrapnel also wounded the political leader's wife, whose name was not disclosed. It was indicated that "her leg might have to be amputated."

The police authorities were forced to report the attack, which took place on Friday, in view that another Socialist leader, Otto Nery De Leon, made it public. He asked the ruling Christian Democratic Party to help the victims.

De Leon, who is secretary general of the PSD in Retalhuleu, said that "this is the first attack that has been committed during the administration of President Vinicio Cerezo against a Socialist leader since the party stopped acting clandestinely and began to participate in legal political life." The PSD was organized in exile in 1979 and has been participating as a legally registered party for the past 20 months.

The political leader said that "the attack again shows a clear political pattern to the violence that is shaking the country and that has claimed approximately 400 lives in the past 2 months."

According to police statistics published by the local press, in July more than 180 people were assassinated, and the number of assassinations in August surpasses that of previous months.

Mario Solorzano Martinez, PSD Secretary general and former presidential candidate in the 3 November 1985 elections, condemned the attack on the municipal leader.

Ricardo Gomez Galvez, assistant secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, told the PSD he would try to arrange to have the two victims brought from Retalhuleu, 184 km south of the capital, to a hospital in Guatemala City.

HONDURAS

PHILIP HABIB, PRESIDENT AZCONA HOLD TALKS

PA101615 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo met yesterday with President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib. They met for an hour within the framework of a trip through the region's democracies, as per Habib's statements to the press.

This is the fourth time so far this year that Habib has visited Tegucigalpa. The third time was when he was at the presidential palace holding talks with Azcona in July, prior to the U.S. Congress approval of \$100 million for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Habib and Azcona talked for an hour, and according to U.S. officials, they analyzed the Central American situation, in a trip through the region's democracies which excluded Nicaragua. Honduran Government spokesmen did not rule out the possibility that Habib and Azcona may have discussed the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, which according to U.S. press sources will be secretly trained in Honduras by specialized U.S. personnel. However, President Azcona has reaffirmed that the U.S. aid to Nicaraguan rebels -- their training and supplies -- is not solely the business of the United States. Honduras will not allow any foreign personnel to train the counterrevolutionaries in national territory.

U.S. publications have said that by Honduras allowing contra training in Honduran territory, the Tegucigalpa government would see Washington aid increased by \$340 million in economic and military assistance. This aid would comprise \$90 million of the \$300 million approved by President Reagan's administration for countries neighboring Nicaragua when the \$100 million in aid for the anti-Sandinists rebels was approved.

President Jose Azcona said yesterday that the contras will receive training in the United States and not in Honduras. President Azcona said that several topics of interest were discussed at the meeting, but none of any great importance, and added that the reactivation of the Contadora Group was highlighted, as were relations between Central American countries. President Azcona said that the counterrevolutionaries will be trained in the United States and not in Honduran territory.

ECONOMY MINISTER REPORTEDLY RESIGNS

PA101454 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1150 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] According to Tegucigalpa's daily EL HERALDO, Economy Secretary Reginaldo Panting has resigned. This was reported in this morning's edition.

Economy Secretary Reginaldo Panting submitted his resignation last week. However, President Jose Azcona Hoyo has refused to consider it, EL HERALDO learned yesterday in this capital. The newspaper has learned that the president has refused to accept the resignation of one of his most criticized aides because it could be interpreted as a confirmation that the minister's appointment at the beginning of the government's term was a mistake.

According to EL HERALDO, President Azcona is also concerned over the fact that his acceptance of Minister Panting's resignation could be considered by the country's economic, political, and labor sectors as a corroboration of their allegations that the current ministerial Cabinet does not conform to the country's or the president's expectations.

By refusing to accept Panting's resignation, the president is compelling the pressure groups to redouble their efforts in demanding a complete Cabinet change from President Azcona because according to them, the ministers have not lived up to the president's standards.

Economy Secretary Reginaldo Panting is the first ranking official in President Azcona's government to resign since he took office on 27 January. Minister Panting has been one of the government's most polemic men, as some private groups and other sectors have disagreed with his actions, which according to them, do not allow a clear economic policy.

Panting, who is currently in Venezuela, has also been strongly criticized for his decision to reduce the price of fuel to benefit sectors presumably linked to his group, while he firmly refused to do the same with the fuel used by the general public. Minister Panting, was also censured for his intervention in CONADI [National Corporation for Investment] as some of his resolutions favored a banking group in which he has personal interests. The sources said that the minister was never able to separate his personal interests from those of the state.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA PROTESTS WALKER STATEMENTS ON TERRORISM

PA102133 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] New Delhi -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra announced today that his government has sent a note of protest to the U.S. State Department because of defamatory statements made against Nicaragua by a Department spokesman. The Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington had informed him that William Walker, chief of Central American affairs at the State Department, told him that the U.S. Government is aware of terrorist plans against U.S. diplomatic offices in several countries, and that Managua is behind this activity.

Commander Ortega, speaking in a loud voice, said that these defamatory statements are intended to deviate attention, first from what is really [word indistinct] in the Central American conflict [words indistinct] Washington's refusal to seek a political solution and second, to wrest importance from the U.S. failure to honor the orders of the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague, which recently sanctioned the United States because of its policy of war against the Sandinist revolution.

Ortega said that Nicaragua made concrete proposals to the United States, in an effort to arrive at a reasonable solution to the conflict, which were also rejected. Nicaragua, Ortega said, [words indistinct] Contadora, and that ever since the revolutionary victory in June 1979 Nicaragua has initiated talks with U.S. authorities seeking to solve differences between the two countries. Ortega said that direct U.S. action against Nicaragua is plausible because that country has armed, financed, and trained the former Somozist guards to attack the Sandinist revolution. Nevertheless, he said that Washington will have to think a great deal about an action like this because it will find a people willing to die for their sovereignty.

The Nicaraguan president, on his first stop after participating in the eighth summit meeting of the Nonaligned Movement in Harare, said that the possibilities are great for his country to host the ninth summit because of the rotation system, whereby the next meeting is to be held in Latin America.

UNO DECLARES VOLUNTEERS CAPTURED AS POW'S

PA110247 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] San Jose, Costa Rica, 10 Sep [REUTER] -- Spokesmen of the anti-Sandinist rebel movement supported by the United States said today that foreign civilian volunteer workers who get captured in war zones in Nicaragua will be treated as war prisoners.

At a news conference held here, Alfredo Mendieta of the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) said: "If they are not soldiers or fighters they have nothing to do in war zones." "If we take them prisoner, they will be treated as war prisoners," he added. UNO is the group that includes the main opposition organizations to Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government. [passage omitted]

UNO SAYS VOLUNTEERS' DEATHS USED FOR PROPAGANDA

PA110237 Paris AFP in Spanish 2252 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Excerpts] San Jose, 10 Sep (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) charged today that the Sandinist government arms European volunteers and sends them to "high-risk war zones in order to use their deaths for propaganda purposes."

UNO spokesman Pedro Chamorro Barrios said that the deaths of several Europeans in the Nicaraguan war zones over the last few months are the result of a Sandinist tactic "to take advantage of the deaths of volunteers for propaganda purposes." Chamorro accused the Sandinist government of "deceiving the world" by presenting the deaths of those volunteers as merciless contra actions against unarmed civilians. In this regard, the anti-Sandinist leader showed the Costa Rican press several documents seized by the Nicaraguan Democratic Force from European volunteer workers who died in combat in the Wiwili area on 28 July. [passage omitted]

In addition, Chamorro said that the announcements by Nicaraguan Presidents Daniel Ortega that his government would pull all volunteers out of the war zones by 15 August were false.

The anti-Sandinist spokesman asserted that "two volunteers of Cuban origin and one of Swedish origin" died in a clash in Wiwili on 28 August. He said, however, that he did not have documentary evidence to prove it.

Finally, Chamorro admitted that not all volunteers who cooperated with the Sandinist government carry weapons or are involved in military activities, and estimated that the ones who move about the war zones with weapons "are a minority of 100-150 foreign civilians."

ASSEMBLY TO DEBATE CONSTITUTIONAL STUDY RESULTS

PA101310 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] This morning, Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly, presented the constitutional study results to the plenum of the Assembly. The study highlights the efforts made by the representatives of the political parties to give the Nicaraguan people, by the end of the year, a constitution that will represent the country's interests.

Nunez also emphasised that the most of the points in the study were approved by consensus or by a majority, and reflect the systematic opposition of the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Movement — which presented a conditional vote against the study that was attached to the study presented to the plenum.

As part of the conclusions, Commander Nunez said that despite the U.S. imperialist boycott to prevent the study, we must acknowledge the courage of the representatives who want to defeat the imperialist aggression. He encouraged the representatives to prepare themselves for future clashes with the Reagan administration regarding the constitutional effort.

This morning, six political parties were represented, and the Communist Party's absence was noted. The Popular Social Christian Party was represented by two members, and the Independent Liberal Party was represented by three, who said that their presence at the Assembly is a patriotic responsibility and an obligation toward their electorate. Here are some of the conclusions established in the study.

[Begin Nunez Tellez recording] As we prepare to debate the study, we must remember that we are obligated to keep the people permanently informed throughout the constitutional debates to guarantee their participation. To fulfill this goal, we need the media's support and dedication, its assistance and discipline, and the various stations' broadcasts of our sessions, reporting the constitutional information that may emerge in the debates at the Assembly. We are also interested in revealing the representatives' opinions regarding the development of the debates, apart from their [word indistinct] and ideologies, and in revealing the opinions of all of the Nicaraguan people. We must not forget our responsibility to prepare for the debates by studying constitutional theory with diligence. The experiences of other countries and the wise contributions made during the open councils will help us enrich the constitutional project. Nothing will prevent our fulfillment of this historical commitment to give the Nicaraguan people their first political constitution in a free fatherland.

In conclusion, fellow representatives -- against all odds under a shower of bullets, an economic blockade, internal and external pressures, threats, and the escalation of the war financed by the U.S. Administration -- the barely 3 million people in this small country will face the test of war with smiles on their faces, beating hearts, rifles in hand, our (?brains) [word indistinct], and will continue to shape the beautiful democratic plan we are building, establishing it in the law of laws. We have written this -- much to our regret -- with the sacred blood of the Nicaraguans who fought against the foreign aggression. For us and for them, we will fulfill our mission. [end recording]

CREATION OF NEW LIBERAL PARTY ANNOUNCED

PA102249 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] A new liberal party has emerged with the slogan: Neither Somozism nor Marxism-Leninism, although some of the members of the party's board of directors were connected to Somozism. The top leaders of this party, which claims its objective is to rescue the true liberal ideology, are Dr Andres Zuniga, Dr Enrique Menache, Dr Jorge Ramirez, Adolfo Garcia Esquivel, Jose Maria Serna, Sergio Garcia Quintero, Juan Lopez Zeledon, and others.

According to statements by liberal politicians, none of the people mentioned are known for their political endeavors in the history of the Liberal Party. Politicians are questioning this concept of true liberalism which the new party claims it is trying to rescue. So far, very little is known about the party's principles regarding political power, the state's (?sovereignty), guarantees and equality before the law, the right to hold property, protection of the private sector's economic activities, and the right to practice religion.

It is also said that some of the members of the board are members of the independent CONAPRO [National Confederation of Professional Associations], an organization that groups professionals and technicians protected by the COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise].

CASTRO MENTIONS NUMBER OF TROOPS IN ANGOLA

FL101426 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Luanda, Sep 10 (AFP) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba left Angola for home on Wednesday after a two-day visit to the southern African state, Angolan radio said. Mr Castro, who stopped in Angola on Sunday on his way back from the non-aligned summit meeting in Zimbabwe, was seen off at the airport by President Eduardo Dos Santos.

During his southern African visit, Mr Castro revealed that the number of Cuban troops deployed in Angola was now 30,000, some 10,000 more than previous estimates.

In a hardening of his and Mr Dos Santos position on the Cuban troop presence, he said the soldiers would only be withdrawn after apartheid had been dismantled in South Africa.

The troops were sent to Angola to defend the left-wing regime against attacks by South Africa and South African-backed rebels shortly after the country became independent from Portugal in 1975. Although South Africa does not have a border with Angola, it controls Namibia, which borders the country to the south.

Castro Ends Angola Visit

FL101503 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro today ended a friendly and working visit to Angola at the invitation of that brother country's President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos.

Fidel arrived in Angola last Sunday [7 September] after participating in the nonaligned summit. He was seen off at Luanda's airport terminal by Dos Santos and other MPLA-PT [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor] leaders. Hundreds of people with Cuban and Angolan flags also bid farewell to our commander in chief at the 4 February International Airport terrace.

In his second visit to Angola, Fidel was accompanied by Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Jorge Risquet and Central Committee members Jose Abrahantes, interior minister; Carlos Aldana, chief of the revolutionary orientation department; and Carlos Lage.

Arrival in Algeria

FL102144 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 2035 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has arrived in Algeria for a friendly working visit. He was met at the (Waribo Merien) airport by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and other Algerian Government personalities.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NETHERLANDS 'INTERFERENCE'

PM100955 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 2 Sep 86 p 3

[Allister Sparks dispatch: "Suriname: Condemn Netherlands Interference"]

[Text] Harare, 2 Sep -- Suriname's military government has asked the summit of nonaligned nations in Harare (Zimbabwe) to condemn the Netherlands for what is described as Dutch interference in Suriname. The government in Paramaribo also wants the nonaligned nations' help in the assertion of its "sovereignty and territorial integrity."

At a press conference yesterday, Surinamese Foreign Minister Henk Herrenberg launched a tough attack on the Netherlands which, according to Herrenberg, is supporting the Brunswijk rebellion with money and training facilities. Brunswijk was also said to have received U.S. help. It was alleged that open advertisements had appeared in Netherlands newspapers asking "mercenaries" to join the "counterrevolutionary forces" in Suriname. The Netherlands radio's world service was said to be broadcasting antigovernment statements to Suriname.

"The Netherlands has also joined the counterrevolutionary activities by announcing a financial and economic boycott with the aim of making the country ungovernable and of creating disagreement which would lead to the overthrow of the military government," Herrenberg said. He added that the activities of the rebels in Suriname have so increased in the last 5 weeks that army leader Bouterse was unable to travel to Harare. "Given that he is head of the army and because the actions have intensified recently with the disappearance of 5 soldiers and the deaths of 14 others, Commander Bouterse sent me as head of the delegation," Herrenberg said.

He added that in the last 5 weeks the situation in Suriname has deteriorated as a result of the successful attacks by the rebels on two military installations and the total destruction of a small village on the border with French Guiana.

The "criminal elements" penetrated into the interior in order to pressure the government into accepting their demand -- a Western-style democracy different from the people's democracy which the military leaders are trying to establish -- the minister said. This rebellion comes at a time when the military rulers are making progress with the idea of setting up a people's government with representatives of different political currents.

"A national dialogue as begun by the military authorities in an attempt to initiate a new phase and to democratize our country," Herrenberg said. "It looks as if all these activities (by Brunswijk) are intended to destabilize the country politically, economically, and in other ways so that this will not succeed."

JOINT BORDER PATROL WITH FRENCH GUIANA CREATED

FL102229 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday, talks were held between Chief of Staff of the National Army Commander (Hanoff) and the Charge D'Affaires of France (Gustav Ingvad Puder). The talks resulted in the implementation of a joint Suriname-French Guiana patrol on the Marowijne river to stamp out any irregular activity. The actions of the joint patrol are to be coordinated by the commander of the military police, Lieutenant (Luri Entai), and the military attache of France in Suriname.

FBI

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PINOCHET'S ADDRESS TO THE NATION ON ANNIVERSARY

PY112105 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Address to the nation by President Augusto Pinochet from the Plenum Hall of the Diego Portales Building in Santiago on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the coup that brought him to power -- live]

[Excerpts] Madame President of the women's organizations, Messrs members of the Honorable Government Junta and distinguished wives, Mr President of the Supreme Justice Court, Messrs former members of the Honorable Government Junta, Mrs Rosa Magna de Gonzalez Videla, His Excellency Mr Apostolic Nuncio and dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Your Excellencies ambassadors from friendly countries, Messrs Ministers of State, Mr Comptroller General of the Republic, Messrs members of the Council of State, your Excellencies magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice, Messrs generals and admirals, national, civilian, military, and ecclesiastical authorities, ladies and gentlemen, countrymen:

Before I begin my annual report on the state of the nation, I want to refer to the unfortunate demise of the former president of the Republic, Dr Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez, an event that has moved the nation. His solid principles and his unswerving devotion to the service of the nation and the people have marked him as an exemplary statesman, whose accomplishments have transcended the period of his presidential mandate. His life and public career deserve high respect. This motivates me to pay him special homage, thus expressing the sorrow of the fatherland for the loss of one of its most distinguished sons. Let his family receive the expressions of our sorrow and pain for such irreparable loss.

Countrymen: With solemnity, we commemorate today another anniversary of the fatherland's liberation. On 11 September 1973, the Armed Forces and the Forces of Order, together with the people of Chile, came out in defense of the very essence of our nationhood, whose values and traditions during the 1970-73 period suffered brutal Marxist aggression. This aggression attempted to impose on the country a materialistic and totalitarian doctrine, which is contrary to our national republican identity. Over that period of time, the country suffered from the incitement to hatred and class struggle; the despicable action by foreign mercenaries who were inciting a civil war; the attempt to politicize education; the seizure of private property; the politicalization of institutions and organizations; the generalized shortage of essential goods and foodstuffs; and total moral, social, and economic decay. The Marxist politicians and their sympathizers, clothed in democratic disguise, and using empty slogans about freedom, tried to bring Chile to its knees, in an attempt to move it into the Soviet camp.

Yes, gentlemen, the tragic experience that represented the communist attempt to institute a cruel tyranny, must never be forgotten. Therefore, our duty is to orient those who because of their youth did not live through that terrible reality. We must orient them so they understand and realize the difficult moments the country experienced during those horrible days. The awareness of the totalitarian peril reflected in the recent discovery of arsenals demands that we be permanently alert and that we always keep in mind the fateful moments we endured. This recollection strengthens our loyalty to the sacred commitment we assumed before the nation to abide by the institutional system it has sovereignly chosen.

Likewise, this brings to memory the valor and patriotism of the soldiers who laid down their lives for freedom. Revering their memory today, I pay to those men my most heartfelt homage, both as a citizen and as a soldier of Chile. [applause] And I reaffirm my faith that their blood has not been spilled in vain. [applause]

Countrymen, the government action has always been based on the solid principles and values which have shaped our cultural and historic life. In order to protect them, we are forced to maintain a permanent attitude of vigilance to stop the action of the people who betrayed the soul of the nation.

Time is not important for Marxist-Leninists who seek with criminal courage the conditions that favor victory for their revolution. Their means are diverse. They resort to slander, crime, and despicable tricks to confuse and soothe the minds of their adversaries in order to facilitate penetration.

It is also necessary to denounce and reject the sinister campaign of distorted information which Marxism and other international political organizations have spread abroad against Chile, its people, and its government. This entire expensive campaign, which has the support of naive sectors of the West, is aimed at reversing the defeat suffered by totalitarianism in 1973 and at promoting participation in Chilean political life by the same people who tried to transform us into another Cuba and who now present themselves as the most docile and peaceful democrats. [applause]

The long-range purpose of this campaign is to serve the interests of the expansionist policies of the Soviet Union, which have already been established in southwestern and central Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Central America, and which are now appearing on the Pacific Coast, although there are many people who do not want to see it.

The criminal actions of terrorist groups are also aimed at that purpose. These groups are the armed branches of communism and they are made up of fanatics in the service of an alien ideology who are trained in foreign countries. The Communist Cells have caused deaths or serious injuries to dozens of Chileans including members of the Armed Forces and Police who are fulfilling their duties for the benefits of everyone.

Despite the seriousness of the revolutionary violence, the opposition has not rejected it. The opposition has only made very slight and vague verbal condemnations and it has even made pacts with those who advocate violence for common goals. While terrorism is seeking disintegration into anarchy, which would favor revolution, the political groups responsible for the disastrous situation in 1973 have hardened their positions, which reflects serious lack of judgment and unbridled ambition without price.

Their international ideological commitment prevents them from seeing with national perspective and patriotic inspiration the reality of the country and encourages them to create thousands of formulas and to join the most nefarious strategies with the purpose of overthrowing the government. One of the clearest expressions of unity among the sectors who call themselves democrats and Marxist groups is the so-called Democratic Alliance, which is characterized by its antidemocratic and anticonstitutional attitude. its peaceful protests, which have created destruction and death, are well-known by the entire country.

Another opposition proposal was the so-called National Accord, whose moderate appearance hid serious contradictions and ambiguities. Moreover, its members were united by the impulse of a simple tactical alliance that is totally unrealistic. The various political sectors of the opposition, which were only good at creating pacts and agreements at the leadership level, went to the extreme of even promoting foreign intervention to favor their political chicanery. [applause]

Their blindness took them to the extreme of setting up a farcical congress that they called Parliamentary Assembly. This congress attended by officials of foreign governments evaluated our political situation and issued alleged resolutions. This shameful attitude that violates the most basic principles of love for the fatherland, sovereignty, and national dignity is a clear-cut example of the extent to which political corruption has pervaded the leadership of the opposition. [applause]

In yet another attempt at fulfilling their crooked objectives the opponents created the so-called National Civic Assembly [ANC] which in reality, is a front whose real aims are to conduct pointless protests and attempted strikes to disguise its ties with all Marxist political groups, even the most extremist ones.

Furthermore, all these actions are part of a strategy of social mobilization whose objective has been to disrupt public order and promote upheavals throughout the country to make it impossible to rule and bring about the collapse of its institutions.

These actions, as well as other initiatives by these gentlemen elicited the repudiation of the vast majority of the people and it has been made very clear that their subversive and disruptive strategy has no support at all.

While the so-called democrats have been trying to set up all sorts of coalitions, the populist parties and related groups have been carefully infiltrating certain labor unions and religious study centers. They have also taken advantage of the lack of decisiveness and the electrical ambitions of certain leaderships to seek alliance with them thus gaining supremacy and control over the opposition movement.

All these months the country has been witnessing the sad performance of partisan sectors engaging in clearly illegal actions in cahoots with those who advocate class struggle and violence. The blindness and stubbornness of the opposition has led to many days of violence, death and destruction of public and private property.

Strangely enough, those who claim to be champions of democracy and freedom, have actually been serving totalitarian purposes and have been encouraging the destruction of the nation's institutional framework.

In view of all this it is my duty to say that sectors which in good faith believe they are helping democracy through their actions, are actually doing something which they profess to struggle against. Although many of these people seem to be imbued with faith in the right principles, the unfortunate truth is that confusion prevails among them. Thus, they get involved in mistaken statements and strategies which in the final analysis help create the social and political conditions that Marxism seeks.

Meanwhile, we note with sorrow that members of religious institutions and organizations have been lending their support to the ambitions and actions of the opposition, thus mistaking their pastoral duties for political endeavour. [applause]

The rebellious attitude of the opposition and the naivete of certain groups contrasts with the behavior of groups which, despite their disagreements with the government, remain faithful to true democracy and institutional order and contribute, in keeping with the rules and regulations issued by the government, to moving the country in the right direction as appropriate for a modern and stable state where the law prevails.

This attitude clearly shows that most citizens reject those who seek destruction and chaos. Our fellow countrymen are clearly aware of the fact that a true commitment to democracy and to economic and social development calls for respect for the constitutional way of life and for the institutional framework of the nation. [applause]

The institutional objectives that our people have outlined must be attained in accordance with the Constitution as part of a truly national process which encompasses political, economic, and social aspects. Thus we are moving ahead toward the attainment of clear-cut objectives and we can display accomplishments, not just speculations or political theories.

Therefore, among the so-called political laws we have in effect the organizational law of the Electoral Court and the law on voter registration that I have promulgated today, thus making it possible to begin the registration of citizens. [applause]

The draft law on regional electoral courts is currently in the hands of the Government Junta for the appropriate action. In the coming days this legislative body will receive the draft law on the national congress, and the draft law on voting procedures and vote counting will be made public. This law is the finishing touch for the procedure to be used at the single candidate elections and the plebiscite.

As far as the law on political parties is concerned, the text submitted to the Government Junta and the suggestions provided by the various sectors and government working commissions will be made public. Once the observations concerning the law and the suggestions are received, the material will be submitted for the consideration of the Government Junta, which will issue the final ruling on this law. Therefore, just as I have said before, this law will be passed within the initial months of 1987.

A vast and complex task has been carried out in other fields related to the political constitution. The special standing commission has studied the law on the quorum required for the resolutions of the National Radio and Television Council, the law on jurisdictional conflicts between administrative authorities, the law which empowers the state to conduct business activities, the basic law on administrative procedures, the censorship law for advertising and films, the law that deals with cases in which the state parties, the organizational law of the central bank, the law on the protection of and respect for private and public life and the honor of the persons, and the statute for public administration personnel. This commission will issue the observations that it may deem appropriate in keeping with the procedure laid out by the Interior Ministry.

In addition to the so-called political laws, the government has made public the draft laws on the National Radio and Television Council, on the business activities by the state and the jurisdictional conflict between administrative authorities.

I call upon my citizens not to be deceived by those who try to ignore the concrete and timely actions that the government has carried out in order to attain full institutionality in keeping with its own timetable.

The country is moving toward the objectives that have been pre-established, without contradiction or retreat. The responsibility of all those who believe in effective democracy is to cooperate so that the reforms can be completed. The government, as I have said many times, will always be receptive to those who cooperate and those who, rejecting violence and Marxism, are respectful of the legal order that is in force.

In the institutional order, the work being carried out by the members of the Honorable Government Junta, acting as the legislative body, should be noted. The work that they have performed under the Constitution has been done patriotically and with absolute independence. Here I must publicly express my recognition of the work carried out by the members of the Council of State, the Advisory Commission for the preparation of the laws regulating the implementation of constitutional provisions, and the Constitutional Tribunal.

I want to make special mention of the executive advisers functions that have been performed so unselfishly and with such a spirit of service by the members of the Economic and Social Council. [applause] In the same way I express my recognition of the disinterested cooperation that has been offered by many people and organizations, thus responding to the invitation extended by the government to contribute to the preparation of draft laws.

Chilean men and women: A matter that I want to elaborate on in a special way is that of human rights, emphasizing, I repeat, the respect this matter deserves from the government. Aware that it must show good faith and exert care in the field of human rights, the government has formed a special commission to advise the Interior Ministry, in order to contribute to the adoption of the most appropriate policies to that effect. The distinguished personalities who make up that commission are rendering a noteworthy service, and their suggestions will be taken into account.

Our respectful and watchful attitude toward individual rights is often grossly distorted in some circles of the nation, and especially in overseas circles. We have a situation in which, quite contrary to the most elementary logic, our country is the target of attacks in international forums, where nothing is said about nations in which human rights are openly trampled. The citizens of those countries wish that they could avail themselves of the principles and rules that exist in Chile! How they would enjoy the same freedoms the people of Chile enjoy! [applause] How they would like to express themselves as freely as the people do here, resorting to court actions and appeals that are available in our nation! Objectivity seems to be a missing element in the analyses and arguments made in foreign circles about the situation in Chile.

Countrymen: A particular topic I want to mention refers to social questions, which are a priority concern of the government.

This concern is aimed at improving the mechanisms that can make possible the full participation and incorporation of the largest number of our countrymen in the benefits of our development, thus ensuring the equality of opportunity and support for the most needy sectors. To this end, the government will continue to evaluate the action the state is carrying out through its widespread social assistance network. The national community must understand that the government is making an enormous effort toward the country's modernization by promoting the transfer of educational establishments to the municipalities, and thus serving them from their dependency on the central administration.

This represents the consolidation of a process to improve the quality of education and to make it more responsive to local needs. Also, in the coming months we will complete the transfer of medical clinics and health centers to the municipalities. Added to this, a new system for the allocation of resources to the municipalities will constitute yet another action to put basic services, such as basic health services into the hands of the communities. This is in line with what a modern state, effective in its social actions, should be. [applause]

The private sector and those who have greater resources should understand that the well-being of the poor sectors is the responsibility of everyone and not just the obligation of the state.

In answer to the government's concern for improving the standard of living of Chileans who live in rural sectors, an interministerial commission comprising nine ministers and two undersecretaries was created. The commission will propose as soon as possible specific policies for rural development aimed at strengthening and coordinating the plans being carried out in housing, health, education, transportation, and all the general projects related to people in rural areas.

This commission will deliver in January 1987 a national program for rural development aimed at fulfilling the objectives I have pointed out.

I would now like to report to the country the achievements made during the 1985-1986 period as a result of social, economic, and political plans which are always aimed at the general well-being of the nation.

In the domestic field, considering the importance of the municipalities in the new institutionality and the government's firm intention of consolidating the regionalization and modernization process, the following actions have been taken:

The number of municipal employees has been increased by creating 2,025 new positions in the country at a cost of approximately 1 billion pesos aimed at strengthening the municipalities.

The Government Junta has also approved the constitutional organic draft law for public administration career employees thus taking an important step in administrative institutionality. As a result of the approval of that law, orders have been given for the study of the ministries and their organizations so they can be presented to the legislative branch to establish the necessary regulations in accordance with the Constitution.

A constitutional organic draft law of regional councils for development has also been sent to the legislative branch which, when approved, will consolidate the participation of private, union, cultural, and other organizations for the progress and development of the regions. In order to move effectively in the regionalization process the government has ordered that the different ministries have all the ministerial undersecretariats operating by February 1987. [passage omitted]

With regard to the policy of decentralizing educational administration, school administration has been transferred to the municipalities with the exception of technical and special schools which will be transferred in the near future. At the same time the schools were transferred to the municipalities, orders were given to have the severance pay for teachers paid quickly and in cash.

Some opposition sectors have tried to obstruct this educational modernization program. However, the community understood the great benefits of the new program for our youth. The government will not allow important decisions such as this to be used by politicians demagogues who are only interested in demagoguery. [applause] [passage omitted]

I also want to report that through Law 18469, a system of health care has been created for workers, regardless of their social assistance situation. Under this law, the beneficiaries are entitled to receive state subsidies inversely proportional to their incomes. Thus, workers earning the lowest salaries are given assistance free of charge, and workers earning higher salaries receive subsidies of at least 50 percent of the cost of medical services.

The process of improving labor laws entered a new phase with the creation of a special commission charged with preparing a draft Labor Code. Law 18462 was promulgated to establish an effective system of guarantees for dock workers, safeguarding the principle of freedom to work and hire. In the area of agricultural activities, a system was established to control normal and overtime hours of work, thus ironing out difficulties in this regard. Law 18510 established the Labor Lower Court, with offices in the 13 cities not heavily populated by workers. In turn, Law 18464 strengthened labor organizations, guaranteeing the right of unionization to all workers throughout the country.

I have recently sent the legislative body a bill amending Decree Law 2758 of 1969, which codifies collective bargaining rules. In 1985, the Pension Funds System had a positive balance of more than 800,000,380,000,000 pesos, which is 115 percent higher than the balance in 1984. [passage omitted]

The March 1985 earthquake and the June 1986 heavy rains have required efforts that were not anticipated. But this was no problem for the housing and urbanization sector, which continued carrying out its plans. Proceeding with the housing program, I instituted a rural housing program which in its first stage will grant 12,000 mortgage loans. Some 6,000 applications for these loans will be received this month, and the other 6,000 will be received in June 1987. [applause] [passage omitted]

Transportation and telecommunications:

The transportation sector was one of the most affected by the March 1985 earthquake and the floods of June 1986. During the earthquake, measures were taken to recover and maintain the operational capacity of the ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio.

During the floods, measures were also taken to rationalize and implement other types of transportation to ensure cargo movement from the northern and southern areas of the country.

Bilateral contacts were continued with Argentina, Peru, and Brazil aimed at facilitating surface transportation of cargo and passengers. The State Railway Enterprise prepared a plan of economic recovery without asking for state funds. This plan has given the railway system economic self-sufficiency and has modernized the railway system.

A commission has also been set up to study transportation problems and to prepare joint solutions with the businessmen of the transportation sector. This commission has found solutions to some of the problems.

The operation of computer centers has begun in the telecommunications sector. This has allowed a computerized telecommunications system for the entire country.

With regard to the national development plan of rural telecommunications, requirements were enlarged and new technical specifications were made for the system of rural telephones. Two pilot plans were made in the 6th and 10th Regions.

Large investments have also been made in the telephone sector. There are 557,634 telephone lines and 768,186 telephones with 95.5 percent of automation.

The Chilean postal service has given preference to rural services. It has provided postal services to over 1,050 areas, thus increasing by 40 percent the service given in 1982.

Economic area:

The country is currently undergoing a sustained process of economic growth, despite the fact that the terms of trade continue to be quite unfavorable. The efforts of Chileans and the policy of social market economy were the main instruments we used to put the most difficult days behind us. Since those days, the production of goods has increased 11.9 percent, inflation has declined [passage indistinct] and more than 650,000 Chileans have found productive jobs. The promising results achieved in reduced unemployment confirm the permanent and priority attention the government has given to this matter. In fact, the unemployment rate has fallen to 10.8 percent; this is to say that on this date, we have already surpassed our target for the end of the year. [applause]

In the regional context, from the 6th to the 12th Regions, unemployment dropped to traditional levels. But despite the visible results that have been achieved, the unemployment problem has not yet been completely overcome. Hence, the government is considering a host of actions that will make it possible to reduce unemployment to traditional levels not later than the first half of 1988. [applause]

Ladies and Gentlemen, to put an end to the scourge of unemployment is one of the priority goals of our strategy of economy and social development. We are making progress in that direction. [applause]

Our policies regarding the rate of exchange and the customs tariffs structure, which were established by law, are the main pillars of our export trade, which is the driving force of our development. However, these are not isolated elements because the government has weighed the performance of the economic agents and, upon evaluating them, it has drawn up an export promotion plan, containing several suggestions already turned into effective policies. [passage omitted]

Our economy has shown positive signs of production and [word indistinct] growth since the end of last year. During the first 3 months of the present year, our GDP grew 5.8 percent over the same period last year. This growth, mainly in the exports and investment sectors, is reducing the unemployment rate, which is a government priority.

This remarkable increase of employment in the productive sectors demonstrates that the best policy for reducing unemployment is that which strengthens private enterprise, tries to attain the equilibrium of the macroeconomy, allows the market to allocate resources, and encourages exports. The poorest sectors are the ones that are receiving the greatest benefits from the increase in the employment rate. In order to benefit the poorest sectors the government has the priority not only of providing stable and productive employment but also of continuing with its social programs for the most needy sectors.

Important progress has also been made toward normalizing the financial system. A solution has been found to the problem of ownership of three of the five banks under provisional administration. In the case of larger banks, more than 50 percent of their capital has already been provided by 23,400 shareholders.

Once the most critical period created by the excessive internal indebtedness was overcome, a second stage began in 1985. It was aimed at continuing the strengthening of the basic structure of the productive enterprises. I would like to point out that I have given instructions to facilitate the payment of debts contracted for the purchase of capital goods. A program is under way to reduce debt payment installments, made possible by a reduction of interest rates. [passage omitted]

I would also like to announce today that I have decided to submit to the legislative branch a draft law readjusting salaries for public sector workers as of 1 November 1986. The increase will fluctuate from 8 to 13 percent and the largest percentage will be for the lower income sectors. [applause]

It has also been deemed appropriate to increase by 10 percent the minimum wage of workers as of the same date, so that now they will earn 10,120 pesos per month. [applause]

A law will be promulgated next week empowering the executive branch to increase pensions retroactively by 11.8 percent in July. [applause] This increase will be prorated so that by December at the latest, it will be paid out in full.

To this I must add the effort that is being made to improve, as of September, the salaries of teachers in municipal schools, who were earning less than other teachers. I should also mention the 10 percent increase allocated by Decree Law 3551, which will go into effect on 9 December, which will especially benefit the health sector. [applause]

The Agricultural sector:

The farmers have been able to enjoy the security stemming from the maintenance of the economic strategy outlined by the government. This strategy includes mechanisms such as floor and ceiling prices, customs surcharges that protect competitive national goods, the end of subsidies for foreign goods, timely and abundant credits for farmers, preferential exchange rates for exports that do not surpass \$2.5 million, the law that protects minor irrigation projects, and many others. The continuity of these measures has led to a degree of success evidenced by the markedly productive development of Chilean agriculture. [passage omitted]

The Fishing sector:

During the last year the fishing sector grew by 6.7 percent, thus maintaining a continuous growth during the (?decade). During 1985, the country preserved its position as the world's third fishing power with 5 million tons of fish placed on the docks. The fishing sector exported produce valued at \$462 million, thus contributing 12.1 percent to the country's total exports.

Fishmeal was the main product exported by the fishing sector and Chile has maintained its position as the world's No 2 producer and No 1 exporter of this product.

The development that has been achieved by this sector is based on the rational exploitation of the nation's main fishing areas. The first measures have already been adopted to safeguard the sector's growth with the exploitation of new resources, the development of marine crops, and to bring the capture of fish up to its optimum level with the industrialization of new products.

In addition to what I have just said, the government is concerned with defining a long-term policy regarding the small fishermen in order to achieve an overall improvement in this subsector.

The Mining sector:

Even though we continue with a depressed international situation regarding prices, the Chilean mining sector presents a positive and satisfactory development.

This interesting panorama is based on the ever-increasing productive growth observed in our main mineral products and on the consolidation of an important small- and medium-sized private sector.

The productivity of the small- and medium-sized mining sector has had spectacular growth when compared with the productivity in 1973: 88.3 percent in the copper sector, 701.4 percent in the silver sector, and 255.1 percent in the gold sector. These results guarantee the validity of the government's promotion and development of this sector.

The stimulus of reactivation has been maintained in several activities of the country's economy, especially in the fields of engineering, construction, employment, and the production of infrastructure.

The Energy sector:

In this sector we have the outstanding fact that work has begun on the Tehuelche Hydroelectric Plant, on the Maule River, which will go into service in 1992. It will have a potential of 500,000 kw and will be the country's largest hydroelectric plant.

Work continues on the (Alcoalfaro), on the Maipo River, and (Quenutullar), in the [name indistinct] hills, hydroelectric plants. Work is proceeding on the project that has been called the Great Northern Inter-Connected System, which is scheduled to be completed in July 1987. This project, together with the project of replacing national oil and coal consumption, will allow us to reduce the price of electricity in the First and Second Regions.

The construction of a methanol plant has also been started in Megallanes by a private consortium. As of 1988, we will be able to start using part of the natural gas reserves in the area, which will generate the entry into the country of large amounts of foreign exchange. The construction of the methanol plant is one more demonstration of confidence that national and foreign investors now have in the country.

The Production Development Corporation [CORFO] has continued to concern itself with supporting the private sector in projects of investment and improvement of its activities, which permit a sustained increase in the exports of nontraditional products, an increase of the level of employment, an effective substitution of imports, and state support to finance its operations.

Regarding the functioning of the CORFO subsidiary companies, the policy of self-financing has been continued and the improvement of [words indistinct]. A growing percentage of capital of various state enterprises has been transferred to the private sector and in the near future, the details will be planned for [words indistinct]. The system of selling shares to the workers of the subsidiary companies has also been initiated by means of indemnities, collective agreements, loans, or sales negotiations. Over 9,000 workers are now shareholderes in the subsidiary companies. At the same time, the sale of shares on the stock exchange has allowed the participation of independent investors and has strengthened that sector in the capital market.

Regarding the development functions, the program of multisector credits has yielded a total of 4,764 operations, totaling about 52.7 billion pesos.

As of 1986, there is IDB financing available for gloval multisector credit programs through the CORFO-IDB 2 program with a total of 62 billion pesos to be used during 1986 to 1988. In addition, a World Bank credit was obtained for a program of support to small- and medium-sized industry for a total of \$15 billion.

In January 1986, the mining company Salar de Atacama, Limited, was created with the participation of CORFO, (AMAS), and (Molimet) with the aim of assessing and developing a project for the exploitation, production, and marketing of such salts as potassium, borax, lithium, and other minerals of economic importance. These salts will be produced from the brine of the Atacama salt pans. [passage omitted]

As for our neighbors, the Chilean Government maintains active diplomatic relations with Peru and Argentina. A fluid dialogue with Peru has allowed us to reach major points of agreement on the terms of the Chilean-Peruvian treaty signed in 1929 and on its supplementary protocol. These achievements, along with several cultural and economic cooperation initiatives, are positive steps for our bilateral relations. In addition, high-ranking officers of the two countries recently met to analyze a possible reduction of military expenditure.

Under the terms of the peace treaty signed with Argentina, a binational committee was created to promote economic cooperation and integration between the two countries. The treaty states the committee will be a permanent organ. Consequently, it will gradually undertake its task and broaden the scope of its work. Inspired by the ideals that led it to sign the peace and friendship treaty with Argentina, the Chilean Government will continue to promote cooperation and integration with this sister republic.

Concerning our relations with Bolivia and taking into account that there are no pending border disputes between our two countries, we are pleased to see the Bolivian Government's new approach in its relations with Chile. In this regard, we hope to achieve a rapprochement, the scope of which will be discussed by the Chilean and Bolivian foreign ministers in New York.

As usual, the relations between Chile and the United States follow a traditional friendly pattern as they have ever since our independence. Since that time, we have established relations in several areas, such as the economic, commercial, military, academic, and business fields. A sincere friendship, which has been tested on many occasions, has enriched our relations. Unfortunately, a mistaken interpretation by certain U.S. sectors of the Chilean status quo and our institutional development has led to certain attitudes that we categorically reject. [applause]

However, this has not affected the fruitful and cordial relations between these two peace-loving nations, which share the same aspirations of peace and democracy.

Our ties with the European countries in general, and with certain EEC members in particular, are very important.

Regarding next April's visit to Chile by His Holiness Pope John Paul II, the government has offered the pontiff its total cooperation to make his visit a success. All Chileans owe much to the holy father because with his illustrious mediation, he contributed effectively to solving an old conflict with the sister republic of Argentina. [applause] This is why we consider his visit a good occasion for all Chileans without exception to express their support for the real messenger of peace. [applause] Let us hope that his inspired action will represent a decisive contribution to the [word indistinct] of Chileans whose coexistence has been seriously affected lately by the attack of an ideology based on hatred, lies, and death. No one knows or acknowledges the reality of this contemporary scourge as well as he does. [applause]

In keeping with our interest in increasing our presence and participation in the different cooperation plans of the Pacific Ocean area, the Chilean Cooperation Committee for the Pacific Ocean was created early this year.

Our relations with the Asian countries have increased in the political, economic, and cultural fields. This was demonstrated by the tour of our good will mission by representatives of different national sectors to the PRC.

Regarding our relations with the Middle East, our Foreign Ministry is permanently concerned with supporting the effort to seek peaceful and freely negotiated solutions to the problems that affect that (?region).

About our relations with the African countries, we must remark on the support Chile has given in international forums to the initiatives to solve quickly and fairly the critical economic problems that affect that continent.

Our country continues to carry out an intensive task in defense of its interests in Antarctica within the framework of the Antarctic Treaty and its complementary agreements. Through serious and sustained diplomatic actions, Chile continues to respect the principles and objectives that inspired the international organizations, and tries to maintain the technical character of the UN and OAS specialized agencies.

On economic issues, we undertook actions to consolidate and increase exchange and cooperation, as well as to increase and permanently diversify our exports. Our policy opposes protectionist measures in international trade.

Consistent with our unchangeable policy of cooperating with the international community, in October 1985 the government agreed to authorize the visit of a special UN human rights observer to our country. The lack of objectivity of the report produced then forced our country to present a detailed reply based on lawful and factual background evidence to refute the serious mistakes made by the observer.

The government has been permanently concerned with vigorously opposing foreign pressure and initiatives that try to affect or hinder our constitutional institutionalization process. [applause]

Chile is a sovereign country that defends its right to decide its own destiny, and it does not accept intervention by others, whoever they may be. [applause]

Today, I can report the progress achieved by our country and its institutional and socioeconomic development. the worn out repeated actions by the opposition leadership, to which I referred in the first part of this message, are not worth mentioning on this glorious day, given the government's solid achievements.

However, I must mention such actions because they are extremely harmful to our country and because they have purposely or inadvertently, encouraged Marxist-Leninist infiltration. The country is aware that opposition leaders have not realized the serious effects that their cooperation with Marxist groups or individuals has had on our country. [applause]

Those sectors are unaware of the danger involved in their attitudes. Their behavior suggests that in the event of a new Communist aggression, they will once again fail to react, showing that they are absolutely unable to repel aggression and defend the nation.

The recent discovery of an arsenal of powerful military weapons, which were unloaded on our coast and later distributed throughout our territory, is in clear violation of our sovereignty and constitutes aggression against the nation. [applause]

The imperialist Soviet plan to promote an armed revolutionary struggle in our fatherland has been unveiled. Such a revolutionary struggle has subdued many people and promoted smoldering or intense civil wars that have undermined several nations for years.

It has been proven that the Marxist sectors are supported by groups that have planned a war with the objective of seizing power.

However, despite these actions, which are the first specific steps of an armed communist insurrection, some politicians, religious organizations, or organizations of another nature [applause, shouts] have done nothing but issue statements or remain silent. I demand that those individuals and organizations that have unscrupulously concealed the magnitude and projection of the discovered arsenals categorically state their position as to whether they consider them a serious aggression against national sovereignty and democracy. [applause]

Fellow countrymen: When I was returning to the capital last Sunday, after spending several hours drafting this message, I, with my entourage, was the victim of a serious attack which I miraculously survived, but the attack cost the lives of five soldiers and one member of the Carabineros, and it resulted in nine persons being seriously wounded.

On this solemn occasion I deeply honor those men and the rest of my entourage and I express my special gratitude, and that of all Chileans, for their courageous and exemplary conduct during the demanding mission that they took on and which they knew how to carry out with serene heroism. [applause and the chanting of unintelligible slogan]

My fellow countrymen: As I have said so many times from this same stand, my life is at the service of the fatherland and my personal interests are subordinated to it. [applause]

My total conviction regarding the justice of the cause that we men of arms have embraced has allowed me to overcome difficulties, and even more, to forget this attack in order to dedicate myself even more to my task of governing Chile.

Moreover, I have the duty of stressing to my fellow countrymen the significance that I as president assign to this vile attack. The attempted assassination of the president, in an operation that used methods and attack material that demonstrate complete and total guerrilla training, is intimately linked to the discovery of the arms caches in different places throughout the country. And, as they were very serious incidents, we have had to resort to extraordinary measures to safeguard the security and stability of the nation.

The arsenals that were found would have been used in a guerrilla war against all Chileans. The attack against the chief of state is a direct action against the nation, because he is the symbol of authority and unity of the country. [applause]

Both incidents were an important part of the Marxist strategy that is directed toward starting a revolution. It is easy for the community to imagine and understand that if these two efforts had succeeded as planned, the country would have been involved in a bloody escalation of terrorism that would have cost thousands of lives, caused a large amount of damage, and buried forever any type of current or future democracy.

The citizens also know that if these two sinister objectives had been achieved, no non-Marxist sector would have escaped due to the irreversible nature that is inherent to all Marxist-Leninist revolutionary processes.

These thoughts must be taken into account in the analysis of the country's current situation. The attack must be linked to what happened last month, which caused a crisis in our democracy.

In the years prior to 1970 the Marxists used democratic institutions under the umbrella of pluralism, and they were able to gain power and once in power they acted to consolidate a communist society.

In view of the defeat they suffered and their tenacious determination in their totalitarian objective, (they are now trying again) with weapons, thus confirming their desire of always resorting to revolutionary violence.

But, once again they have failed. In 1973 communism was expelled from power, and the fatherland recovered its freedom. Today, the Armed Forces and the forces of order, from the seat of power and in compliance with the commitment that we have to our people, have once again delivered a very harsh blow to communism [words indistinct] on discovering their plans. We have won another battle, we must win the war. [applause]

Under no circumstances can any sector ignore or escape the difficult and stark reality of the Marxists; presence, aggravated by their possession of armaments. The country is witnessing a confrontation between democracy and Marxist totalitarianism. Anyone who tries to remain out of this confrontation is guilty of the most frightening irresponsibility. Communism is determined to destroy our institutional system by any means, and to stop the country's march toward the full implementation of the 1980 Constitution. The communists know that the consolidation and the continuation of this democratic order in accordance with the established timetable and circumstances represents for them an insurmountable obstacle. Therefore, the challenge we face is to promote the country's progress, to guard the people's security, and to guarantee their advancement. Nothing will weaken our commitment to consolidating a secure and stable institutional system in Chile. Now is the time to demand responsibility from those who have not yet assumed this commitment. I am referring to those who call for ungovernability, social mobilization, confrontation between civilians and the Armed Forces, and coexistence with Marxist sectors. They have the duty to thoroughly review their position, because the country's political situation urgently demands under the existing institutional order the forces that are bent on transforming Chile into a Marxist society be isolated and excluded.

Marxism is a threat to any and every democrat. Democrats therefore, must realize that should the free institutional system which the nation has sovereignly chosen fails, we will run the imminent risk of falling under communist oppression for an indefinite time. Aware of this risk, and having thoroughly evaluated recent events, the government, in the exercise of its legal and constitutional powers, has decided to declare a state of siege throughout the national territory.

This state of exception is the most adequate instrument to deal with the present circumstances and to control illicit activities which constitute aggression against the national sovereignty and against national officials, and also endanger public order and personal security.

The government believes that by creating a climate of national security and tranquillity, the state of siege can afford the time to reconsider, through profound reflection, old positions and to compare them with new authentically democratic positions, and to do away with subversive attitudes and proposals which are unacceptable under a state of law. In the measures adopted, the country should see the unbending determination of the government to defend the lofty and permanent interests of our fatherland. The defense of these interests mandates that we reject and dismantle the Marxist conspiracy of violence.

The case of Chilean citizens who have been expelled from the country is related to the security of the population and the tranquillity of the community. This situation is continuously being evaluated by the government, and I can announce at this time our intention to substantially change the guidelines that determine the expulsions. The government has, however, been forced to review the records, and consequently to postpone its decision regarding those exiles. Recent events and circumstances in our country have warned the government to be cautious. [applause]

Foreign interference and the active participation in recent events by some who had been allowed to return have been proven. I must say here that those who are allowed to return must be registered so that effective control can be exercised over them. [applause]

Democracy can only be attained by exercising authority and by removing the stumbling blocks along the way, directly or indirectly, by Marxist totalitarianism. The citizenry, who urged the Armed Forces and the Force of Order to take action in 1973, merged with them in pursuit of the objective of installing a secure and stable democracy in Chile. Today, the same people should be able to consolidate the institutions that safeguard the freedom we regained on 11 September 1973.

Real democrats, whatever their political position within the framework of our republican tradition of freedom, should recognize government efforts to achieve an institutionality in accordance with our historic values and experience.

At such an important time for the country and aware of the task ahead of us, I call on Chileans to cooperate in the construction of the national democracy we want. The problems and challenges, no matter how serious, will never prevent the country from developing in accordance with its principles and national goals. The government is the first to recognize the valuable contribution of every citizen and the first to understand that the Chile we want must be the work of all of us who are willing to give ourselves for the nation, and we will never allow it to be thrown on the Soviet wagon. [applause]

To do this we have created institutions to promote the spiritual and material progress of every Chilean toward becoming the builder of his own destiny. This is what has led us to promote private property, to commit the people to education, to favor private initiative, and to directly help the poor to overcome poverty.

I call on my countrymen to consider especially the achievements of the last few years. We have learned to value those achievements because of their content of freedom and progress for the present and the future. We have the duty to look ahead, to overcome conflicts, and to value our attitudes and potential which we must do in order to achieve our goals.

Our humane ideals are the source of unity for all Chileans in the face of compartmentalization in ideologies and parties.

Chileans, the government is going to strengthen its actions in all areas of national activity by promoting the balanced development of the country and by improving the standard of living of our people. Let us strengthen our knowledge of the historical values and the principles of our Christian civilization in the face of materialism.

We are going to continue our efforts in the social field by appropriating special resources for the sectors that need the most. Economic policy will continue to be guided toward the exploitation of our wealth and potentials and the creation of the necessary resources to overcome poverty and to give opportunities to all Chileans.

We are aware that daily efforts are the most effective way to create the necessary conditions to achieve national progress and to ensure the stable operation of the institutional system. The unity of all Chileans around the goal of enriching the country and strengthening peace and order in national activities is now more necessary than ever.

Countrymen, last Tuesday the country was a witness to a very large public demonstration in support of the president and the government with the participation of thousands of Chileans who have faith in the nation and its destiny. This genuine and sincere demonstration showing the soul of the nation which rejects terrorism and opposes atheistic and materialistic Marxism is the most authentic and current expression of the national will of 11 September 1973. [applause]

These hard-working men and women are fully aware that Chile is facing a dramatic choice: democracy or Marxism; freedom or chaos. Faced with this choice we chose democracy and freedom.

Chile will prosper only if each Chilean is willing to assume his responsibility and undertakes a commitment to our true national values.

If, faced with this crucial choice the government fails to exercise its constitutional and legal powers if the people of Chile allow themselves to be swayed by slogans and give their support to demagogic and petty political adventures, the country will soon be in the grip of totalitarian groups that have mastered deceit, and the cause of freedom that inspires us will be lost.

While the support and strength displayed by the people on 9 September are still fresh in our minds, I call upon my fellow countrymen to reflect on the decisive situations and the choice we are faced with and to assume, as a result of this reflection, firm and coherent attitudes.

Ladies and gentlemen, before I conclude this state of the nation address, I urge my fellow countrymen to ponder two key issues. Chile is waging an irregular war promoted by an ideological empire that has no boundaries. The only way to win this war is to maintain our basic unity and unmask the enemy. [applause]

Furthermore, we should not expect foreign aid or support because the so-called free world is suffering severely from lack of information and is either unaware or unwilling to face the threat, while Marxist-totalitarianism advances, occupies and enslaves. [applause]

With this in mind, each and every Chilean can trust his government and president. Our objectives are clear cut and we are fully aware of the responsibility that we assumed on 11 September 1973. Deeply moved I call upon God our Lord who has allowed me to survive a most despicable attack to continue living in order to struggle for my fatherland and reaffirm that as long as He will let me, I will use all my strength to serve this country that I love so much. [shouts and applause]

Long live Chile.

ALTERNATIVE PLAN TO KILL PINOCHET UNVEILED

PY120025 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (EFE) -- The official news agency ORBE today reported that General Augusto Pinochet on 7 September escaped another attack. According to the news agency, the attack was to be an alternative in case Pinochet tried to escape to Santiago instead of returning to his rest home in El Melocoton, as he did.

ORBE said security agents last night discovered a tunnel under the highway along which the presidential motorcade was driving. The entrance to the tunnel was found in a house. The news agency said there was about 200 kg of explosives in the tunnel, which was 25 meters long and went under the highway.

At 1840 on 7 September, Pinochet was attacked with bazookas and other weapons. Five bodyguards died, two were injured, and four cars of the presidential motorcade were destroyed.

After the attack, the president returned to his house in El Melocoton, 29 km west of Santiago, instead of heading for Santiago.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CHIEF ANSWERS PINOCHET

PY111859 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean Commission of Human Rights deemed unfair and totally unfounded the comments made by President Pinochet on organizations working in that field. The Human Rights Commission president thinks these remarks are the result of a mistaken concept of the commission's work. In a press conference, Jaime Castillo Velasco answered the statements made by General Pinochet on 8 September.

Pinochet said at La Moneda Palace that the government will become tougher in its fight against Marxism, and added that the people who are involved with human rights and similar work should be expelled from the country or jailed.

In light of this statement, Castillo said that the commission is an organization responsible for denouncing violations to these rights. Castillo also said that German Molina and Omar Rosales, both members of the commission, were sought in their homes, and that a preventive injunction was requested for these two members, as well as for the rest of the commission. Jaime Castillo also rejected the arrest of Dr Pedro Castillo and Pascual (Barraza) who have cooperated with them. Half of (Barraza's) body is now paralyzed and he is almost blind. [recorded passage indistinct]

Asked why President Pinochet has spoken against the people who work in human rights affairs, the president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission said:

[Begin Castillo recording] Personally I think, and the Commission shares my opinion, that it can be attributed to a mistaken conception of political doctrine, the belief that to defend the fundamental rights of human beings is to favor certain political groups, an idea that is totally absurd. [end recording]

The defense of human rights consists of promoting basic human qualities, he said.

Castillo also said that he has reported the most recent events that have occurred in the country to Fernando Volio Gimenez, the UN special human rights observer in Chile.

MILITARY CHIEF CONDEMNS CARRASCO MURDER

PY120034 Paris AFP in Spanish 0410 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Punta Arenas, 11 Sep (AFP) -- General Luis Danus, military chief of the Chilean Southern Region and intendant of Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago, today endorsed a communique issued yesterday by the Fifth Army Division asking that the full weight of the law be applied to the murderers of journalist Jose Carrasco Tapia. Carrasco Tapia, a union leader and editor of the leftist weekly ANALISIS, was kidnapped and machinegunned by an armed commando in Santiago on 8 September in the wake of the state of siege declared by the government.

Commenting on this crime and endorsing the Punta Arenas-based Fifth Army Division communique, Danus said: It is undoubtedly condemnable and unacceptable. Replying to newsmen, Danus said: I wish the government would find the murderers today because this would be most beneficial to the government. I am absolutely against this type of action, which I regard as unacceptable.

The Fifth Army Division, which is headed by General Jaime Gonzalez Vergara, expressed strong rejection, repudiation, and condemnation of Carrasco's murder.

Journalists Charge CNI

PY112310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2221 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (EFE) — A delegation of Chilean journalists today charged that "our colleague Jose Carrasco was murdered by National Intelligence Center (CNI) agents."

The charge was leveled by former Chilean Radio Union president Gladis Diaz and columnist Maria Camus, of the banned magazine ANALISIS, during a press conference at the Association of Buenos Aires Journalists' (APBA) headquarters.

The Chilean journalists said that "Carrasco was abducted early on 8 September during curfew hours, when cars are required to have authorization to circulate." They asked: "Who else but security agents could have driven around Santiago at night with weapons and a hooded man in the car?"

They concluded by saying that "the Carabineros, the civil police, and even the 5th Army commander have said that they have nothing to do with the case. We can thus conclude that the murder belong to the CNI."

ITALIAN ENVOY VERBALLY PROTESTS ANSA CLOSURE

PY102209 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2143 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Relay by Jose Francisco Contreras from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Italian Charge D'Affaires in Chile Armando (Sanguini) has just lodged a verbal protest with the Chilean Foreign Ministry over the suspension of the Italian news agency ANSA.

ANSA news services were suspended by the Santiago military authority by edict No 3 issued by the chief of the state of siege zone. The Italian diplomat conveyed his deep concern over this measure which, he said, could markedly affect both Italian public opinion and Chilean-Italian relations. (Sanguini) expressed hope that the suspension of ANSA will be lifted as soon as possible.

SPANISH JOURNALIST EXPELLED WITHOUT EXPLANATION

PY102156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2022 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Madrid, 10 Sep (EFE) — Carlos Bradac, special correspondent of the Spanish daily DIARIO 16 in Santiago, has been expelled from the country by Chilean officials without any explanation. Sources of that publication have informed EFE of this.

Juan Carlos Laviana, chief editor of that newspaper, told EFE that Bradac arrived at the Santiago International Airport from Buenos Aires yesterday to cover recent events in Chile. Laviana indicated that Bradac was held for several hours at the airport while the police checked his identity. Bradac has visited Chile in the past on journalistic business.

Laviana added that "a few hours later airport officials told Bradac that he would not be allowed to stay in the country and put him on a flight to Lima."

Bradac is the international editor of DIARIO 16.

ARCHBISHOP PROTESTS EXPULSION OF PRIESTS

PY102029 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2002 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean Government has expelled three French priests from the national territory. The Santiago Archbishopric has issued the following communique on this decision:

At noon today, the interior minister reported over the telephone to Santiago Archbishop, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, that the government has decided to expel from the country the French priests Pierre Dubois, Jaime Lancelot, and Daniel Caruette.

The Cardinal has protested this measure and warned the government that this decision will make even more difficult the path to peace we all long for in the country. He demanded that this measure be reconsidered before it is implemented. The Cardinal also called upon all Christians to pray for these priests who have unselfishly carried out their pastoral work among the poor, and to enlighten the authorities to reconsider this measure.

POLICE RELEASE PRIEST ORELLANA, DOCTOR CASTILLO

PY110105 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The Investigative Police have reported that Priest Jorge Orlando Orellana Gonzalez and Dr Pedro Alejandro Castillo Yanes have been released in the last few hours.

They were held in the Investigative Police headquarters on orders by the Interior Ministry since 8 September. The police did not give the reasons for the release of Orellana and Castillo.

FIVE STUDENTS INDICTED IN VALPARAISO

PY110354 Santiago Radio Portales Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Relay by Radio Portales of Valparaiso]

[Excerpt] Five university students were indicted by a judge advocate on charges of having abused Carabineros personnel during the incidents that occurred in this city on 4 September. Among them is Rene (Luer), president of the Student Federation of the Catholic University.

These students were being held incommunicado at the local public jail. However, upon indicting them, the judge lifted their incommunicado status. [passage omitted]

THREE COMMUNIST MILITANTS ARRESTED IN CALAMA

PY111309 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Relay from Antofagasta]

[Excerpt] The intendency of the Second Region would like to report that personnel of the National Intelligence Center have placed three militants of the proscribed communist party at the disposal of the military prosecutor in Uloa. These individuals are responsible for many crimes in Calama.

The police found subversive material in the possession of the three militants who belonged to the so-called [words indistinct] Luis Emilio Recabarren which is under the Communist youth groups of Calama. [passage omitted]

BOMB PLACED ON TRAIN TRACKS CAUSES DERAILMENT

PY111555 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 1510 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] At 0310 this morning, an explosive charge placed on railroad tracks went off cutting the tracks for some 60 centimeters along the Santiago-Maipu stretch, right in front of Golfo de Mexico Street. The explosion occurred as a cargo train with 27 cars was passing. One of the wagons was derailed, but no injuries were reported.

SANTIAGO PARKING LOT, BUS TERMINAL HIT BY BOMBS

PY111235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1115 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (AFP) — Three government vehicles were damaged when a dynamite charge was thrown inside a parking lot owned by the city hall in southern Santiago, the police reported today.

Another bomb went off inside a bus terminal in the same neighborhood, breaking windows in that building and in several houses nearby.

The source stated that neither of the attacks caused any casualties.

STROESSNER SENDS PINOCHET SOLIDARITY MESSAGE

PY101849 Asuncion APTRIA in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Your excellency,

Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, President of the Republic of Chile,

Santiago:

In the name of the people and Government of the Republic of Paraguay and in my own name, please accept my strongest condemnation of the cowardly and criminal attack on your person by international terrorism.

With our friendly and warm solidarity, I renew, Your Excellency, the assertion of my highest regard.

Army General Alfredo Stroessner, President of the Republic of Paraguay

MILITANT SEEKS REFUGE IN ARGENTINE EMBASSY

PY120259 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Asuncion, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Juan Carlos Galaverna, a politician and member of the ruling Colorado Party, today sought refuge in the Argentine Embassy in Asuncion stating that he was being pursued by the Paraguayan political police.

Galaverna, who is chairman of the town council of the city of Ypacarai and one of the main organizers of the Ypacarai Lake Festival, which was banned by the government nearly 1 month ago, has harshly criticized the regime of General Alfredo Stroessner by proposing the liberation of the people from Stroessnerism.

Luis Becker, the president of the Colorado Party Precinct in Ypacarai, was literally made a prisoner for most of today at his home, while a parade was being held to commemorate the 99th anniversary of the Colorado Party. The chief of state was present at the parade.

ARRESTED RADICAL LEADER, OTHERS RELEASED

PY111502 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 9 Sep 86 p 11

[Text] Dr Juan Carlos Zaldivar, head of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), was one of the people detained for 48 hours, first in the police precinct of San Lorenzo and then in the Police Central Headquarters. Zaldivar was released yesterday, and today said: "We were arrested simply to prevent us from breaking the police ban. We had planned to attend the meeting of the authentic radical youth. Police arrested us to prevent us from attending the meeting. This is something totally unjust and arbitrary."

The politician said that during a meeting with Police Inspector Schreiber, he was told he was detained to prevent his attending the act organized by the youth of his party, which the police had forbidden. The police officer added they were afraid that the PLRA leaders would break the police ban.

Zaldivar also denounced the disastrous state of the cell in which almost 20 persons were confined. "We did not even have a small bench to sit on. There was a bad-smelling bathroom and nothing else. To make matters worse, the police did not let our relatives and friends pass us any food and we had to make do with the police food. I am not saying a person cannot subsist on it, but it is not the best, at least for us, the opposition, who always get the worst part," he said. The head of the PLRA added: "We have been humiliated by their treatment."

Zaldivar added: "In spite of all this, the PLRA policy will continue to be firm against oppression. We will continue to attend and promote political events because we believe the Constitution and the law protects our rights, and besides, we think it is the only road to democracy in the country."

The politician also announced that on 11 September there will be a mass "for land and life" in the church of San Francisco as part of the program for peasants to own a piece of arable land.

At the end of the interview, the PLRA leader confirmed that all those arrested have been released.

SHINING PATH LIEUTENANT REPORTEDLY WOUNDED

PY080227 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0143 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (EFE) -- IT was reported today in Lima that one of the top leaders of the "Shining Path" subversive organization, considered to be the second highest leader after the founder and top leader of that organization, Abimael Guzman, was wounded by police in the northern Department of Ancash.

He is Julio Cesar Mezzich. According to a report by a "Radio Programas del Peru" correspondent to Huaraz, a Departmental capital 409 km from this city, Mezzich was hit by shots fired by the police who repelled an attack of approximately 40 Shining Path members in the town of Taucas.

According to the report, which was reportedly based on reliable sources, Mezzich arrived in the town leading a group that tried to seize Taucas. After being wounded, he was taken by his people as they fled from the area.

Like Abimael Guzman, alias "Comrade Gonzalo," Mezzich went underground a few years ago, and on several occasions it has been reported that he was seen in different parts of the country leading Shining Path columns.

New Threat Campaign

PY100126 Paris AFP in Spanish 1859 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 9 Sep (AFP) -- The police reported today that the Maoist Shining Path Guerrilla Movement has begun a punishment and threat campaign against the Andean people to prevent them from cooperating with the authorities. Yesterday, 8 September, they murdered a justice of the peace and a businesswoman in different points of the Peruvian Central Andean region, the guerrillas main zone of action.

Carrying a list of persons they have sentenced to death, the Shining Path guerrillas this past Monday occupied the zone of Huayhuash, neighboring the city of Huanca, 600 km southeast of Lima, and stopped all vehicles on the highway.

Heavily armed, the subversives forced the drivers and riders to get out of the vehicles, seizing their I.D. cards to check them against their lists. After some deliberation among themselves, the subversives either let people go or submitted them to a people's trial.

Maria Jesusa Romero Valqui, a 31-year-old businesswoman, who lives in Huanca and was traveling in a truck with provisions, was shot to death on the highway by the Shining Path terrorists. The subversives first forced the people who were traveling with Romero Valqui to witness the trial against a traitor and an informer of the authorities, an eyewitness told the police.

After seizing the provisions, the guerrilla group let the other passengers continue their trip, reminding them of the Maoist Shining Path principles. They were also forced to shout several times the name of their president Gonzalo -- the nom de guerre of Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman.

Other persons were also submitted to a people's trial, but the guerrillas only warned them and seized their money and jewelry.

At the same time, in the Department of Junin, Justice of the Peace Edelmir Zevallos Tueros, who has been fulfilling his duties in the district of Ondores, dealing with peasant affairs, was murdered in the city of Huancayo, 311 km east of Lima. On his body, the terrorists left a poster saying: He dies for being an informer and an authority. This is how all authorities will die if they do not resign immediately.

The police reported that Zevallos was first abducted by the subversives before he was murdered, and it is not known how long he had been held.

The Shining Path has been threatening the political and judicial authorities since May 1980, to prevent the state from having representatives in their zone of action. So far, they have murdered some 100 civilian authorities.

Businessmen who do not pay their fees imposed by the Shining Path terrorists and report to the police are also murdered, as it happened with Maria Jesusa Romero.

DEFENSE MINISTER RESIGNS AS CIVIC UNION LEADER

PY111451 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 10 Sep (AFP) -- It was reported today in Montevideo that the controversy unleashed in Uruguay by a government sponsored bill to grant amnesty to the military men and police charged with violating human rights has prompted Defense Minister Juan Chiarino to tender his resignation as head of his political party.

Chiarino -- who has been defense minister since March 1985 -- belongs to the minority Civic Union (Catholic) party, whose leaders have publicly opposed a broad pardon of the uniformed men as proposed in the official initiative.

In a letter addressed to the Civic Union president, which was released today here, Chiarino tendered his resignation as Civic Union leader because of the disagreement arising between the opposition position of the Civic Union leaders and lawmakers on this issue. I do not have a controversial character and a controversy among us would be aimless, said the defense minister in his letter, adding that as of today he considers himself just a plain Civic Union member. The Civic Union just has two seats out of the 99 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and has no seats in the Senate.

FERREIRA DISAPPROVES OF PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY BILL

PY060140 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Excerpts] In an editorial in LA DEMOCRACIA, Wilson Ferreira Aldunate [leader of the National or Blanco Party] today criticized the style used by President Julio Maria Sanguinetti in his 26 August speech.

The editorial states that today Uruguayans should not be as concerned about whether certain arguments are right or wrong as about their effect on society. He said that it seems that some want us to choose again between the Tupamaros' subversive actions and the actions of the people who combated against the Tupamaros and defeated them. Ferreira adds: We do not refuse to make this choice but the Tupamaros lost and were unable to install their dictatorship while Mr Juan Maria Bordaberry and his generals won and were able to establish their dictatorship.

Ferreira says that this is the root of today's disagreement, which will persist until it is removed. He warns that no one should forget this -- not the President, not the Armed Forces under his command, nor the Uruguayan people. He said that when we refer to the people we are referring to the vast majority of Uruguayans who are not represented by madmen, who from one side or the other, throw more fuel on the fire. Ferreira notes that it is because of this that the president should not grant these men a protagonist role. [passage omitted]

He states that whether we like it or not, human rights violations under the dictatorship are in the past and there is no reason to resolve the issue by ignoring the violations, even with an amnesty law.

He says that the great problem to be resolved now is what to do with the Uruguayan Armed Forces and how to integrate them into the nation's activities. Ferreira adds that today Uruguayans do not identify with the Armed Forces and they do not view them as a national patrimony. [passage omitted] He notes that it is out of respect for the Armed Forces that the National Party will not approve the proposed amnesty.

He ends the editorial by stating: Almost 1 year ago, at the end of a speech, I expressed my gratitude to President Sanguinetti for making it possible to feel proud of being a Uruguayan and to feel truly represented by the president of my country. With the same sincerity I must now tell him that I did not feel the same thing a few days ago. When I heard him speak I felt as though the recent past, the same past we all want to forget, was again threatening us. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

EXPORTS INCREASE IN 1986 — The Uruguayan Central Bank yesterday reported that export revenues during the first 7 months of 1986 totalled \$646 million, while imports totalled \$493 million. According to these figures, the exports increased by 31 percent, and imports by 16 percent, compared with the same period of 1985. The trade surplus reached \$45 million during the first 7 months in 1985, while it totalled \$129 million in the same period of 1986. [summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 14 Aug 86 p 9 PY]

SENATE APPROVES GATT MEMBERSHIP; PROGRAMS RECOGNIZED

FL112015 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1936 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Mexican Senate today approved Mexico's GATT membership since this organization completely recognizes and respects the constitution and laws that protect its national sovereignty. [passage omitted]

It was explained that GATT recognizes the national development plan and its regional programs that determine and direct development policies, and accepts the sovereignty of Mexico's national resources, especially its energy resources. [passage omitted]

BRAZILIAN OIL REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL120001 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1850 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Brazil's Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) representative, Edivaldo Borges Santana, is visiting Mexico to integrate the oil industry for the purpose of servicing the foreign debt. Interviewed upon his arrival to Mexico City, Borges Santana said this is in response to an agreement made by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid and Brazilian President Jose Sarney.

He dismissed the possibility of increased oil prices. Falling oil prices have seriously affected countries that sustain their economies by oil exports, Borges Santana said. Because of this, said the Brazilian official, it is necessary to consider alternative sales areas and take advantage of the promising panorama offered by GATT. [passage omitted] Borges Santana said technological exchange between Mexico and Brazil would be convenient, in view of the fact that Mexico produces 92 percent of its own materials and equipment. The Brazilian official said he would meet with Pemex and Mexican Petroleum Institute (IMP) officials for this purpose. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE -- From January to July, Mexico registered a trade surplus of \$1,334,600,000. This figure is 69.2 percent lower than in the same period in 1985, mostly because of the \$4,439,700,000 drop in petroleum revenues. The National Institute of Statistics, Geography, and Computer Science reported this on the basis of information from the Customs General Directorate, the Finance and Public Credit Secretariat, at Bank of Mexico, and the Planning and Budget Secretariat. It reported that petroleum exports in the first 7 months of the year dropped 59.2 percent compared to 1985, going from \$7,550,800,000 during the same period in 1985 to \$3,061,100,000 this year. From January to July, total exports amounted to \$8,750,200,000 and imports amounted to \$7,415,600,000. There was a 9.3 percent drop in imports compared to 1985. [All figures as received] [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Sep 86 pp 1, 10 PA]

ACCOUNTS IN DOLLARS -- The Bank of Mexico has announced that the companies located within a 20 km stretch parallel to the border with the United States will be able to open checking accounts in dollars. These accounts may accrue interest. This regulation will go into effect on 1 October. [Text] [Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 86 PA]

PRESIDENT 'ADVISED TO RESIGN' FOR HEALTH REASONS

PA111424 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 29

[Text] The newspaper EXTRA has reason to state that Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle has been advised to resign from the presidency for health reasons.

Yesterday, according to reports obtained by EXTRA, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, the commander in chief of the National Guard, met with the high commands of that military institution to make a decision regarding the situation that will result in case President Delvalle resigns.

It is known that it is not likely that Panamanian Vice President Roderick Esquivel -- a member of the Liberal Party -- will have the National Guard's support to assume the country's presidency in case Delvalle resigns from office.

In addition, the progovernment morning paper MATUTINO said on Saturday that Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo (Popito) Chiari de Leon is Panama's virtual president, although it did not mention the reasons for that promotion [ascenso]. As it is known, Panamanian President and Vice President Delvalle and Esquivel, respectively, were not in Panama last week. Delvalle is still in the United States, and Esquivel was supposed to return from Zimbabwe yesterday.

President Delvalle was expected to arrive last night as well, after undergoing a checkup at the Mercy Hospital in Miami, where he was hospitalized for one night. EXTRA also learned that last week, Agriculture and Development Minister Bruno Garisto requested that the rest of the ministers support his desire to occupy the presidency, but he only obtained three votes from his Cabinet colleagues.

PRESIDENT DELVALLE RETURNS FROM U.S. TRIP

PA111352 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 1

[By Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle said last night that 1987 will be the year of the country's reactivation because the conditions are favorable and the prospects are "promising."

The president arrived in the country at 2000 from Miami where he attended a meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the American Continent and in the first few days of the week underwent a routine medical checkup.

Analyzing his work after 12 months in office, President Delvalle said that "it has been positive" because confidence in the executive has been reestablished and the majority party, which had been dissatisfied, has changed its position; this means that "faith has been reestablished and the executive has been strengthened."

Instead of being a coalition, the UNADE [National Democratic Union] is now a party [as published] and this permits better work for the good of the country, he added after defending the package of economic reactivation laws. He said that initially it was thought that they were "harsh" but it is now seen that they are beneficial.

"Each day we advance toward a better future and well-being for Panama," Delvalle stressed.

Next year will be a year of tremendous economic reactivation," he stressed. He said that the construction industry will experience an expansion, and the reduction in fuel prices will have favorable effects.

Minutes before President Delvalle arrived, Vice President Roderick Esquivel arrived from Harare, Zimbabwe. Esquivel stressed the support that Panama received from the nonaligned countries.

Both President Delvalle and Vice President Esquivel were welcomed by ministers, members of the Defense Forces General Staff, and personal friends.

Holdes 'Informative' Meeting

PA120252 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle today held a long and informative meeting with his ministers. This meeting was held instead of the formal cabinet council expected for today. The president, along with Vice President Roderick Esquivel, met with the ministers for 5 hours at the Palace of the Herons.

During the meeting, the ministers reported on the activities of the past few days and their plans for the next few months. The comptroller general was also present at the meeting.

CUBANS REQUEST MEETING WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA111440 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p 8A

[Text] The members of the Cuban community in Panama have sent an open letter to U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis requesting a meeting so he can explain the full scope of the presidential order dated 22 August 1986 suspending all petitions for visas by Cubans who were planning to enter the United States and banning any new petitions.

The Cubans point out that this order has made over 4,000 Cubans, who are in transit in Panama, live in a constant state of anxiety.

The Cubans have made the request since the United States is the country that has received the most Cubans in the last 27 years, and because the over 500,000 Cubans residing in the United States have joined its strong and driving society and currently make up the main ethnic group in Miami's economic development.

The request is also based on the fact officials of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana recommended and urged them to seek visas in third countries.

COSTA RICAFURTHER ON PRESIDENT ARIAS' MEETING WITH HABIB

War Said To Be 'Approaching'

PA111651 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Costa Rica — During his visit in Central America, Philip Habib, Ronald Reagan's special envoy to the area made a call to the U.S. allies for a large-scale aggression against Nicaragua. Reports from the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry state that Habib hinted that the current status of the Contadora Group's peace efforts in the area favor the military adventure that the White House is preparing against Nicaragua.

Visibly worried after his meeting with Habib and acting like a carrier of an ill omen, President Oscar Arias told the press that the war is approaching Nicaragua, and that eventually it will be too late to draw back. Arias said that his government's position concerning the upcoming crisis is maintaining peace at all costs and not getting involved in the Nicaraguan situation.

In addition, Arias stressed that Costa Rica will not lend its territory to the mercenary groups financed by Washington, and that it will fully enforce its policy of neutrality.

Contadora Group Discussed

PA111627 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez has said that he did not discuss any specific topics with U.S. roving ambassador Philip Habib, who visited Costa Rica. Arias said that the purpose of the trip was to exchange points of view, to discuss the regional situation, and to talk about the way the Contadora Group could evolve; no specifics were discussed.

Subsequently, President Arias said that Habib told him that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz wants to meet with him in New York at the end of the month, because he wishes to be further acquainted with Arias' opinions about the regional situation.

Regarding U.S. interest in reactivating the Contadora Group, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Madrigal said that neither that interest, nor a desire to prevent the reactivation of the Contadora Group was perceived in the meeting.

In answer to a question asked to President Arias, Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto said: We think that Contadora will be reactivated because of the willingness of the member-countries and the Support Group.

Arias Sanchez and Madrigal Nieto said that during their trip to New York, which will begin on 21 September, they will be able to talk to the U.S. representatives, and be further acquainted with their views. However, they explained that there is presently no direct intervention of the United States to reactivate or hinder the actions of the Contadora Group.

Additional U.S. Aid Sought

PA111629 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias has confirmed that Costa Rica must receive \$60 million out of the \$300 million that the United States offered to four Central American countries, along with the \$100 million that it offered to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. However, President Arias said that he will make the necessary efforts to obtain an increase in the assigned sum of money.

EL SALVADORNEW MINISTER OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY PRINCIPLES

PA120038 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Today, new Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta said that El Salvador will maintain the foreign policy principles outlined by President Napoleon Duarte. These principles include: the restoration of the country's image as a democratic and free nation that wants peace; the search for regional solidarity that would move El Salvador away from the East-West and North-South confrontations through a search for regional institutions, and the consolidation of neutrality and democracy as an element of style and content in Salvadoran foreign policy based on nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries and a respect for people's self-determination, as well as a rapprochement with Western democracies.

In this regard, Acevedo Peralta said:

[Begin recording] In general terms, we have improved our image as a democratic and pluralist country that is making progress regarding human rights and protects these rights as an inherent part of its political program and respects international law.

We have, in effect, clearly and firmly respected the principles of nonintervention and people's self-determination. In this way, constantly, at all forums and during all official trips, we have demanded that Nicaragua respect us as a sovereign country. We have demanded its noninterference because we have the ability and legitimacy to ask Nicaragua for this with complete reciprocity. We are not willing to lend our territory to certain groups so that they can carry out destabilizing actions against other states because it is so stated in the 21 Points of the [words indistinct] of the Contadora process and because, at the same time, we have made specific efforts to prevent any intervention in the Central American area. This is so stated in the Contadora process.

We have always stated abroad that when the Contadora document is signed, with all the guarantees and all the mechanisms of verification and control, we will immediately see the total suspension of the interference of foreign forces in the Central American region. This is the path we have always proposed at international forums (?regarding the) multilateral and overall resolution through the Central Americans' vow to respect one another. This is the only way countries outside the area will stop interfering in the domestic affairs of the region.

We have maintained and increased the government's international ability to establish contacts and be contacted in order to support its true authentic legitimacy and constant consolidation.

In this way, as far as the ability to be contacted is concerned, President Duarte and our former ministers were invited to officially visit -- and did so with great success -- many states. You know this perfectly well and have been witness to it.

In addition, President Duarte and the former foreign minister, and the government, as well as many political institutions have visited El Salvador. [sentence as heard] They have recognized the government's ability to establish contacts. A large number of illustrious visitors, ranging from presidents to foreign ministers, and all kinds of officials have been visiting El Salvador constantly, recognizing the legitimacy of this government that was chosen by the people's will.

We have clearly shown the ideological independence and autonomy of our foreign policy through our contribution to the international community. This contribution became evident in the Contadora doctrine. Consequently, it must be recognized that El Salvador's foreign policy has an ideological definition no one else has had so far. This definition involves the acceptance of a Contadora doctrine that consolidates the principles of international law on democracy, coexistence, and peace. These principles have become our principles, and they represent the Contadora process.

We have conducted a policy of Latin American solidarity, and particularly of Central American solidarity.

You should remember President Duarte's recent visit to the Contadora Group and the Support Group countries in which he clearly supported the Cartagena Initiative, the Lima Group Initiative, the Punta del Este meeting and system, the Rio de Janeiro Group, the Latin American Parliament, and all the other regional democratic initiatives.

We have clearly expressed our international political will to fully support peaceful means for the resolution of controversies among states. One very clear case of this is our controversy with Honduras. Within this general outlook I just described, which marks the guidelines for our clear foreign policy, I can list the most specific achievements, only to mention a few: First, regarding Honduras, we have created the Tripartite Refugees Commission to achieve, in the short term, the repatriation of refugees to El Salvador in an orderly, organized, and massive fashion. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations have looked at this favorably. This action has also reaffirmed our willingness to defend human rights because the idea and strategy to deal with the refugee problem is within the framework of a humanistic approach. Therefore, this action should improve El Salvador's image as the promoter of a policy to respect human rights. [end recording]

In addition, Acevedo Peralta denied that the United States has any influence in the country's domestic and foreign policy and noted that the moral support for U.S. views does not imply that there is any Salvadoran commitment with the United States.

The new foreign minister introduced Joaquin Maza as the new foreign policy director and Gladys Nosiglia as the Foreign Ministry's protocol director.

Acevedo Peralta also announced that three new consulates will soon be opened in the United States. It was said that they will be located in Chicago, Washington, and San Diego.

He also announced the creation of a new embassy in Brussels, Europe, in order to have direct access to the EEC.

FDR SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES TALKS, DUARTE REGIME

PA110353 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Dear listeners of Cadena Sonora: At this time we are establishing a telephone contact with official FDR spokesman Mario Lopez in Nicaragua. He will explain his position concerning recent remarks by government spokesmen on the talks prior to the third dialogue.

[Begin telephone relay] [Lopez] The FMLN and the FDR want to refer to recent remarks made by government spokesmen, particularly Roberto Viera, Rey Prendes, and Duarte himself.

Viera said that no specific topics for this second meeting prior to the dialogue were established in Mexico. Regarding this, we want to remind him that the fourth paragraph of the report drafted by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas on the first preparatory meeting held in Esquipulas stated that certain topics were still pending agreement. In other words, these were issues that had to be discussed. These issues concerned security, communications, mobilization, and the search for alternatives to implement that which was explicitly stated in a section of the La Palma joint communique: To develop advisable mechanisms to incorporate all factions in the search for peace.

It was also stated that the possible agenda for the third round of talks was not discussed. In other words, its discussion is pending the second preparatory meeting.

Rey Prendes recently rejected the participation of observers in this second round of talks. Regarding this, it is good to recall that Rey Prendes was a member of the government delegation in the first preparatory meeting. A matter that was left pending from this first meeting was the implementation of the La Palma agreement regarding the advisable mechanisms to incorporate all of the country's sectors in the search for peace. This was an agreement reached in La Palma and it is being reiterated now. Therefore, it is absurd for one of the delegates to these meetings to maintain something that contradicts this agreement. He denies the various factions a chance to participate, at least as observers.

When will their opinions be heard, we ask, when they are not even allowed to participate as observers on this occasion?

In addition, it is important to note that there are certain incongruencies between Rey Prendes' and Duarte's remarks. While Rey Prendes said that in the third meeting they did not particularly ask the guerrillas to put down their weapons but rather discuss President Duarte's proposals in order to subsequently seek a solution to the conflict, Duarte said: [Words indistinct] gentlemen when you join the democratic process, stop the violence, put down your weapons, and tell me, yes, then I will be very happy and we will begin to talk.

As you may well see, there are incongruencies in these remarks. However, there is one constant and it is that the government proposal will be to ask us to put down the weapons. It is a position that is absurd because it is not in line with the involvement of the incidents that show that the FMLN-FDR political and military advance is remarkable. It is absurd because the rebel actions have spread throughout the country. It is absurd because we are carrying out actions that show our capacity for struggle. It shows that we are capable of paralyzing traffic or any other project.

If we do not reach an agreement [words indistinct] imposing a formula of surrender. However, that is not the most important thing. The important thing is that a real political solution to the conflict is not dependent on abandonment of the weapons.

Duarte himself has stated that there are structural causes for the conflict that are still present. He said this in the Dominican Republic. There can be no real political solution if these aspects are not taken into account.

In addition, there is another important aspect that must be taken into account: there can be no real political solution as long as the country's sovereignty continues to be forfeited. The recovery of the country's sovereignty is an indispensable need for the political solution. Therefore, it is absurd, I repeat, to remain in a position where they ask us to put down our weapons

We hope that the agenda we will discuss will include commitments to guarantee the dialogue's continuity. So far, Duarte has been playing with the dialogue. He convokes it and suspends it whenever he feels like it and according to his advantage. We feel that it is the Salvadoran people's right not to be deceived. On this occasion, it must be guaranteed that the dialogue will become a true instrument for a political solution.

In addition, we will also insist on the need and right of the various factions to participate in the search for peace. On this occasion that includes the right to participate as observers.

There is no doubt that we also want to talk about the humanization of the war. But there cannot be a real humanization of the war unless it ends.

[1-minute break in transmission] of the parties. Regarding this, we will also insist that there must be a truce for this meeting. We had a truce when the president's daughter was released and during previous meetings. Now, that the interests of the fatherland are at stake, it would be absurd not to have a truce again.

We do not consider the truce essential for security reasons. The truth is that by rejecting the truce, the government is showing a lack of political will. Having a true political will means holding the dialogue under the right conditions so that it can render positive results. It also means to create the right conditions for the various factors to organize their mobilization, to participate in, and to follow the dialogue without any disruptions. In other words, having a true political will means be guaranteeing the participation of other factions in this dialogue.

In addition, it would be a test as to whether the Armed Forces commander can really hold that post. So far, we doubt that the Armed Forces can comply with any agreement. The government could prove this if it agrees to hold [30-second break in transmission] the Armed Forces. In addition, the truce is also an important security aspect. These are the observations that we are interested in letting the Salvadoran people know [15-second break in transmission]

[Reporter] What is the true reason for holding talks prior to the third dialogue?

[Lopez] Our front already issued a communique saying that we already agreed on a country: Panama. This is where the meeting will be held? What is the objective of holding these preparatory talks? To determine the conditions for the third dialogue.

We must reach agreements on security, communications, and mobilization matters, as well as on the participation of other factions, the date and place for the meeting, and, undoubtedly, the agenda to be discussed. If no agenda is approved ahead of time, there is no reason for the 19 September meeting. We will probably discuss the agenda for 1 day, as the government refused to spend more than 1 day on it. We will probably discuss that and none of the other key issues. We fear that the government is only interested, as on other occasions, on the propaganda side of the talks. Duarte has said that he will be in Sesori on 19 September and he does not care whether or not we attend.

Duarte has been taking steps [words indistinct] include the militarization of Sesori immediately after the first preparatory meeting. He rejects a truce. Rey Prendes said that he does not accept the participation of other national factions. Now Viera is saying that the points to be discussed in this second preparatory meeting were not discussed; however, the communique issued by the mediator recognized this. Consequently, we doubt that Duarte is politically committed to all this. We think he is doing this to get the funds needed for the war. These were funds authorized by the U.S. Congress. [2-second break in transmission] He already said that when he requested permission from the Legislative Assembly. He said that it was a matter of survival for his government. All he is thinking of is financing the war, to get [2-second break in transmission] conflicts in Central America.

[Reporter] Certain international media have disclosed here in El Salvador that the FMLN said that if [3-second break in transmission] is not demilitarized, Joaquin Villalobos will not attend the third round of talks. What can you say about this?

[Lopez] We have announced the members of our delegation. It is a high-level delegation made up of the following people: Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, FDR president and vice president, respectively; and commanders Leonel Gonzalez and Joaquin Villalobos, members of the FMLN General Command.

[Reporter] Do you want to add anything to the Salvadoran people. Cadena Sonora's microphones are at your service.

[Lopez] I only want to invite the Salvadoran people [3-second break in transmission] which side is truly interested in a true political solution for the conflict and which side is doing this only for tectical purposes.

They must become aware that the political solution for the Salvadoran conflict depends, to a great degree, on the action that the various factions take in this regard. The activities aimed at pressuring the two sides to find a political solution with justice, dignity, and, particularly respect for the country's sovereignty are efforts that will make this possible.

HONDURAS

AZCONA REFUSES TO ACCEPT MINISTER'S RESIGNATION

PA111427 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Report By Elan Reyes Pineda -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Azcona Hoyo himself has confirmed that Economy and Commerce Minister Reginaldo Panting presented his resignation 15 days ago.

However, President Azcona has decided not to accept Panting's resignation, as he feels that he is doing a good job as head of the Economy Ministry, even though he has been harshly criticized by many sectors.

[Azcona] "Yes, he mentioned this approximately 15 days ago. However, [words indistinct] if I felt that he was not fulfilling his duties as economy minister. I told him that I will not accept his resignation, as I am satisfied with his work."

Asked if he had any plans to reshuffle his Cabinet next year, Azcona replied:

[Azcona] "No, I do not expect to make any changes."

[Reporter] "Is the current cabinet working well?"

[Azcona] "In my opinion, yes."

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC, ECONOMIC ISSUES

PA111400 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1738 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Speech given by Honduran President Jose Azcona at the opening session of the Confederation of Honduran Workers [CTH] Eighth Congress in Tegucigalpa -- live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] We wish to say that the problems that Honduras faces are not exclusively ours. However, we will not conform ourselves to this. We must struggle to overcome our illiteracy rates; but we must struggle together. The government cannot alone do it. The government will work, as it has been doing, to overcome the illiteracy rates. The government will do what it can.

At this meeting you have talked about the Honduran Teachers' Unity Front, of the strike they began yesterday. I wish to explain, in numbers, what their demands represent. They are asking for a base salary of 1,000 lempiras. If we were to agree to this demand, it would represent an increase of approximately 125 million lempiras. Therefore, what the government has offered is an increase, small if you wish, perhaps not what they deserve, but it is within our possibilities. The small increase we are offering represents an increase of 19 million lempiras in our budget. [passage omitted]

Another thing that has greatly affected us, and you, the private enterprise and workers are quite aware of it, is the price drop of our export products. This was how the International Development Bank [IDB] worded it; however, I wish to say it another way -- because of the unfair terms of commercial exchange to which the countries, producers of raw materials, have been subjected by the developed countries, the industrialized countries. We are not saying that the United States is the only country to blame for this. Japan, Italy, Germany, the Low Countries, the EEC countries, and all the industrialized countries are also to blame for the fact that the increase in value at the industrial level is to the detriment of the producers of raw materials, and we are those producers.

How can we resolve these problems? There have been talks of a continental solidarity, of changes within the IMF, IDB, and World Bank policies, otherwise the other Latin American countries will be faced with the same situation Peru is currently facing. Recently we have seen signs that some of these policies are changing.

We have seen this in the banks negotiations with Mexico, the fact that some \$1 billion were approved subject to a stand-by [preceding word in English]. We do not think the IMF will continue to follow the policy it applied to Peru. We feel that it will change its policy to make it easier for the Third World countries to pay their debt.

It is very important that we become aware of these problems. I do share the views that foreign aid, much less an increase of our debt, will not resolve our problem. In my inaugural speech I said that we would try to analyze each of the loans so that they would not represent a burden for the Honduran people. The truth is that the government is analyzing all these problems as part of its search for the best solutions. We have asked for the opinions of the ministers. From the very beginning the economic cabinet has been very active, and we feel that we will at least maintain the present situation. [passage omitted]

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NATIONAL, REGIONAL PROBLEMS

PY100351 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0226 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 7 Sep (EFE) -- Guatemalan president Vinicio Cerezo today stated that his government will not file lawsuits against the people who in the past clashed in his country during warlike and violent situations, and that a war in Central America "will only turn the region into another Lebanon."

In an interview that the Lima daily LA CRONICA published today, the Guatemalan chief executive said that if his government were to take the military to court, it would "never" be able to grant amnesty to those who are currently underground and belong to the guerrillas, something which "I hope to do in the not too distant future."

In response to a question posed by LA CRONICA, Cerezo asked "Why should we pardon the guerrillas and punish the military or accuse the guerrillas and pardon the military?"

Cerezo added that his government is interested in looking at the future and not in looking into the past to find the reasons for confrontations among Guatemalans. Concerning the Guatemalan Armed Forces, Cerezo said that beginning some years ago the Guatemalan Armed Forces began to change their approach toward the Guatemalan political situation. This is the reason "why the electoral process was accepted as a strategic mechanism to achieve an opening toward the people." Cerezo noted.

Concerning the Central American problems, Cerezo stated that Guatemala wants to be neutral in case of war and that it is against any type of foreign aggression against any of the countries in the region including Nicaragua. Cerezo said: "War only leads to destruction and in Central America it will only turn the region into another Lebanon. Very few people know how the Lebanese war started. People fight but they do not know why."

Cerezo also stated: "Our duty is to create institutional conditions so that human rights are never again violated and are really respected from now on." The Guatemalan president said that during his administration he saw changes in various aspects including violence. He added that "the guerrilla forces themselves said that only one or two people are killed daily when not long ago there were reports of 50 people killed daily."

He labeled his administration "positive" and said that his most important achievement was to awaken in the Guatemalan population "the spirit of participation and confidence." On the economy Cerezo said: I believe we are managing well. He explained that prices have stabilized and the currency was revalued. He went on to say that "a real process of demilitarization" has begun and that in the strategic areas of the economy such as the Army, the Telecommunications Institute, the electrification program, and the Interior Ministry we have placed technicians who belonged to private industry but were working with us. Cerezo explained that the participation of popular organizations in the decisions on local development are now permitted, "creating grassroots mechanisms," and that the patrols have been deactivated in several places although there are still patrols in the guerrilla areas. He pointed out that the patrols cannot be eliminated or the security organizations dismantled, because democracy does not mean being "naive." He added that if this were done, if the request of the opposition were fulfilled, "the guerrillas would begin to govern in a few months without the support of the people who are now for democracy and we will be blamed for it." "The patrols are going to disappear in 1986" said the Guatemalan president adding that the patrols are going through a transformation process by becoming voluntary committees run by intendants.

NICARAGUA

PRESIDENT ORTEGA BEGINS VISIT TO PRC

For Chinese reportage to President Daniel Ortega's 3-day visit to Beijing, including his meetings with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and CPC Politburo Member Li Xiannian, see the Western Hemisphere section of the 12 September 1986 China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CON FILES CHARGES AT ICJ AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PA102116 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Sep 86 p 4-a

[By Alberto Ordonez Arguello -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] After the unwonted and aberrant charges filed by the totalitarian Marxist-Leninist Nicaraguan regime before the United Nations' International Court of Justice [ICJ] headquartered in The Hague against the democratic and freely elected Governments of Costa Rica and Honduras, the leading exile organization representing Nicaraguan civic pluralism has just filed exemplary charges against Commander Daniel Ortega's pseudo-government before the same court.

The NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION COORDINATING BOARD (CON) headquartered in San Jose, Costa Rica, which is made up of political parties, labor and business associations, published on 27 August the text of FORMAL CHARGES against the regime of the Nicaraguan commanders for the consideration of the ICJ judges. In the document, the CON stressed "that today, after participating in the overthrow of Somoza's ill-fated tyranny, it is struggling for the long-awaited implementation of democracy and the respect for human rights in Nicaragua."

The document added: "Evidently surprised by the court's acceptance of the charges filed against the Costa Rican and Honduran democratic and constitutional governments by the pro-Soviet totalitarian government that currently holds power in unfortunate Nicaragua, we would like to clarify to you that the regime represented by Commander Daniel Ortega is precisely the urgent problem that must be resolved in order to achieve definitive and durable peace in Central America and to guarantee security for the rest of the American Continent."

After referring to the tragic situation in El Salvador, where the guerrillas receive military and logistical support from Nicaragua, to the assistance given to the Guatemalan subversive movement, and to the constant border attacks on Costa Rica and Honduras, the document states: "Therefore, as the authentic expression of our people's sovereignty in exile considering that the democratic political parties and other organizations in the country are facing the persecution and terror imposed by the totalitarian regime since July 1979, we are compelled to file protests and charges that can be thoroughly corroborated IN SITU..."

In a series of points, the CON presented the following protests and accusations:

- 1) It stated that due to its spurious origin as a result of fraudulent elections, the government headed by Commander Ortega "lacks the necessary sovereign right and popular support to file any request or suit within the juridical framework that regulates the functions and actions of the ICJ."
- 2) It requested the appointment of a PROBE COMMISSION to visit Nicaragua and verify that the regime of the commanders not only has violated the commitments it incurred before the OAS in June 1979 which called for the establishment in Nicaragua of a democratic and pluralist government respectful of human rights..., but also "experiments with a version of one of the world's most dehumanized regimes..." [quotation marks as published]
- 3) It filed charges on the lack of both civic and religious freedom of association and expression.
- 4) It protested the persecution, and even extermination of the indigenous groups along the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast and their forced exodus, as well as the existence of real peasant GULAGS beyond their native mountains.
- 5) It described the repressive control exercised by the Sandinist Defense Committees in cities and towns and the rationing of goods through coercive cards, taking advantage of the famine afflicting the Nicaraguan people.
- 6) It expressed indignation over the satisfaction obtained through physical and psychological torture in the jails under state security control.
- 7) It protested the heartbreaking situation of the Nicaraguan mothers due to the compulsory military service imposed on their teenage sons, who are sometimes merely kids.
- 8) It emphasized the contrast between the people's misery and the magnificent confiscated mansions in which members of the pseudo-Sandinist government carry out their orgies.
- 9) It requested the ICJ to receive members of the HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION of the NICARAGUAN OPPOSITION UNITY who can deliver evidence of the daily violation of human rights in Nicaragua.
- 10) Consequently, the CON expects the ICJ to arrive at the conclusion that it should not risk its prestige and dignity by recognizing a regime that lacks the sovereign right to be respected by the world's highest juridical institution; a regime that has also been extensively armed by the Soviet power in order to destabilize the other Central American countries.

Together with the protests and charges filed by the CON was an annex describing the catastrophic economic situation in Nicaragua. The document will have great international impact as it seeks to establish jurisprudence regarding the legal rights of the downtrodden and deceived peoples to rebel against their oppressors. The CON asked: "Is it not a moral aberration that the puppet government headed by Commander Ortega should be able to use the highest international court of justice created under the auspices of the United Nations as a springboard of confusion and propaganda?"

Central America, September 1986

UNO DEFINES POLICY CONCERNING POW TREATMENT

PA111518 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 11 Sep 86 p B-18

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, on 3 September in "Free Town Nicaragua"]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO) informs the Nicaraguan people, the international community, and the institutions concerned about the respect for human rights and the laws of war:

First: That in accordance with Article 29 of the Code of Conduct adopted by the UNO's military organizations, all those who conduct warlike operations and intelligence and counterintelligence activities on behalf of the Marxist-Leninist Nicaraguan regime are considered fighters of that regime and those who surrender or are captured by our troops are considered POW's.

Second: That the UNO Armed Forces thoroughly respect and strictly comply with the norms regulating the treatment of POW's, particularly those referring to their physical and moral integrity, as outlined in Chapter 8, Article 29 of our Code of Conduct.

Third: That the POW's captured by our Armed Forces are divided into three categories, due to the special characteristics of our struggle:

A) The first and largest category includes those who surrender or decide to join our forces to fight against the Sandinist Cross when requested by that organization, with the interested person's consent.

B) The second category is made up of those who are detained, disarmed, interrogated, and released whenever the security of our troops so permits.

C) The third category includes those who are placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross after they are properly investigated. In this regard, we must mention that there are prisoners who have been placed at the disposal of the International Red Cross who have not been accepted by the Sandinist regime.

Issued in Free Town [Pueblo Libre], Nicaragua on 3 September 1986

[Signed] Adolfo Calero P., Arturo J. Cruz, Alfonso Robelo C.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN WHEAT DONATION — The Italian Government, through the World Food Program, has donated 5,000 tons of wheat as part of a bilateral cooperation of that government to Nicaragua. The shipment arrived in Corinto Porto today. This wheat donation is the Italian Government's response to a request made by our revolutionary government to the international community a few months ago through the World Food Program. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Sep 86 PA]

BAHAMAS276 HAITIAN ILLEGAL REFUGEES EXPELLED

FL111400 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Bahamas has expelled a group of 276 Haitian refugees as of yesterday. The second contingent of Haitians returned to Port-au-Prince in accordance with the 1985 agreement on illegal immigrants. Haitian immigrants fleeing the country en route to the United States often settle in the Bahamas.

JAMAICASEAGA SAYS NO TO IMF DEVALUATION DEMANDS

FL111913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1902 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 11, CANA -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga insisted again last night that he would not bow to International Monetary Fund (IMF) demands for further devaluation of the local dollar, or enter a new agreement requiring continued harsh austerity.

We have maintained that over the 18 to 24 month life of any agreement between the government and the IMF we do not intend to use devaluation as a technique for further adjustment as this technique has been used to the fullest extent possible in Jamaica, Seaga told parliament in a nationally broadcast statement. Further devaluation of the Jamaican dollar would only serve to destroy the base of what has already been gained, Seaga said.

The prime minister spoke following recent meetings in Washington with the IMF for a new programme to replace one which Jamaica abandoned earlier this year to follow its own, but less austere, economic path. That agreement -- Seaga's third with the IMF since coming to power in late 1980 -- was a little over halfway past its 22-month limit and still contained U.S. 73 million dollars of the U.S. 115-million dollars.

Seaga disappointed speculation that he would make a dramatic presentation, including a cabinet reshuffle. There was little that was new in his speech, in which he largely repeated positions stated prior to his Washington trip when news broke here of a deep quarrel between Jamaica and the IMF.

Since Seaga's first formal devaluation in November 1983, the Jamaican dollar has moved from an exchange rate of J1.78 to J5.50 dollars for one U.S. dollar, with the rate now determined by a central bank auction system.

The IMF has argued that the current exchange rate remained stable for several months partly because of government intervention, and Seaga disclosed last night that the Fund wanted a further 10 per cent devaluation. He said IMF technicians based their argument on the fact that because the Jamaican dollar had dropped to over 6.50 for the U.S. dollar for a brief period last year, the average exchange rate during 1985 was J5.63 dollars for one U.S.

Jamaica is arguing that the current exchange rate is competitive, and the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the yen and European currencies in effect means that the Jamaican dollar had also dipped, giving the island an advantage in earnings from certain primary exports. To close the 10 per cent gap in the American market, Jamaica has proposed a rebate scheme for local exporters which would refund export duties on raw materials and the import content on packaging.

Jamaican Central Bank officials are still in Washington talking to the Fund, and Seaga expected a final resolution in two weeks. But the prime minister repeated his intention to follow his own programme if no agreement was forthcoming with the IMF, stating that the economy had been sufficiently restructured over the past five years to allow for a new take-off.

Under the contingency plan the economy will obviously not perform to the same extent that the normal programme will, but at the same time, it contains no fearful changes, Seaga said. We are at the forefront of countries which are poised to achieve meaningful growth in the economy. We do not therefore intend to be tied into any agreement which requires more of the same austerity of the past.

There was fine-tuning to be done and loose ends to be tied up, the prime minister said. But any programme which is essentially focused on a range of further austerity measures will not gain our support, as we have established that we have already carried out such measures as necessary to enable the economy to be firmly set on a path of reconstruction and recovery, he added.

ST. LUCIA

PLP'S ODLUM CRITICIZES CYC STAND ON NICARAGUA

FL111842 Bridgetown CANA in English 1829 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Sep 11, CANA -- Leader of St Lucia's opposition Progressive Labour Party, George Odium, has taken the Caribbean Youth Conference (CYC) to task for charges of government violations of human rights in Nicaragua.

Similar charges have been made by the United States, which backs guerrillas trying to topple the Sandinist government in Managua. ...The charges of human rights violation are not clearly made out and are only a convenience for the U.S. Government, said the leftist leader and former St Lucia foreign minister. He asserted that the Reagan administration had been making those charges merely to justify the huge sums of money being sent to terrorists in Honduras and other parts of Central America to destabilise the Nicaraguan regime.

At a recent meeting in Dominica, the CYC, comprising the youth arms of several right wing political parties in the region, charged that in Nicaragua respect of human rights has been consistently and systematically violated by the government and that freedom of religion was under attack. Odium said the CYC stand on Nicaragua was reactionary and really sad.

ARMY CONTROLS MAROWIJNE; REBELS SUFFER LOSSES

FL102224 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] The national Army has full control over the Marowijne area after the attack last Sunday [7 September] by the Brunswijk gang. This is the opinion of top officers of the Army who said that the Brunswijk gang is now forced on the defensive.

The army deployed reinforcements in the area after an Army patrol was attacked on Sunday last by the Brunswijk gang. Members of the Army approached the area from the river where a heavy clash broke out with the Brunswijk gang who had hidden themselves on a mountain near (Mopicondre).

While the national Army said casualties on its side were slight, it suspects that the Brunswijk gang suffered considerable losses.

Up to yesterday, the fighting was continuing.

NATIONAL ARMY DESTROYS BRUNSWIJK'S MAIN CAMP

FL112120 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The national Army of Suriname yesterday totally destroyed the main camp of the Brunswijk gang at (moopi condre) in the Marowijne district during a heavy offensive. During the offensive, the gang was disintegrated and suffered casualties including one death. The national Army has announced that one of the soldiers was wounded while another one is missing.

During mopping-up operations after the assault, arms, ammunition, clothing, communications equipment, and foodstuffs were seized. The articles were displayed on local television last night.

One soldier of the national Army, (Fleisa), who was one of 12 taken hostage by the Brunswijk gang about 1 and one-half months ago, was freed during the clash yesterday.

It has been officially announced that the Army is continuing with its offensive in an attempt to capture the Brunswijk gang.